

Criminal Finances Bill

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Explanatory notes to the Bill, prepared by the Home Office, are published separately as ...

EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Secretary Amber Rudd has made the following statement under section 19(1)(a) of the Human Rights Act 1998:

In my view the provisions of the Criminal Finances Bill are compatible with the Convention rights.

Criminal Finances Bill

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A
B I L L

TO

Amend the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002; make provision in connection with terrorist property; create corporate offences for cases where a person associated with a body corporate or partnership facilitates the commission by another person of a tax evasion offence; and for connected purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART 1

PROCEEDS OF CRIME

CHAPTER 1

INVESTIGATIONS

Unexplained wealth orders: England and Wales and Northern Ireland 5

1 Unexplained wealth orders: England and Wales and Northern Ireland

In Chapter 2 of Part 8 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (investigations: England and Wales and Northern Ireland), after section 362 insert—

“Unexplained wealth orders

362A Unexplained wealth orders 10

(1) The High Court may, on an application made by an enforcement authority, make an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property if the court is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.

(2) An application for an order must— 15
(a) specify or describe the property in respect of which the order is sought, and

- (b) specify the person whom the enforcement authority thinks holds the property (“the respondent”) (and the person specified may include a person outside the United Kingdom).
- (3) An unexplained wealth order is an order requiring the respondent to provide a statement – 5
- (a) setting out the nature and extent of the respondent’s interest in the property in respect of which the order is made, and
- (b) explaining how the respondent obtained the property (including, in particular, how any costs incurred in obtaining it were met). 10
- (4) The order must specify –
- (a) the form and manner in which the statement is to be given,
- (b) the person to whom it is to be given, and
- (c) the place at which it is to be given or, if it is to be given in writing, the address to which it is to be sent. 15
- (5) The order may, in connection with requiring the respondent to provide the statement mentioned in subsection (3), also require the respondent to provide information, or to produce documents, of a kind specified or described in the order.
- (6) The respondent must comply with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order within whatever period the court may specify (and different periods may be specified in relation to different requirements). 20
- (7) In this Chapter “enforcement authority” means –
- (a) the National Crime Agency, 25
- (b) Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs,
- (c) the Financial Conduct Authority,
- (d) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office, or
- (e) the Director of Public Prosecutions (in relation to England and Wales) or the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland (in relation to Northern Ireland). 30

362B Requirements for making of unexplained wealth order

- (1) These are the requirements for the making of an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property.
- (2) The High Court must be satisfied that – 35
- (a) the respondent holds the property, and
- (b) the value of the property is greater than £100,000.
- (3) The High Court must be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the known sources of the respondent’s lawfully obtained income would have been insufficient for the purposes of enabling the respondent to obtain the property. 40
- (4) The High Court must be satisfied that –
- (a) the respondent is a politically exposed person, or
- (b) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that –

- (i) the respondent is, or has been, involved in serious crime (whether in a part of the United Kingdom or elsewhere), or
 - (ii) a person connected with the respondent is, or has been, so involved. 5
- (5) It does not matter for the purposes of subsection (2)(a) –
 - (a) whether or not there are other persons who also hold the property;
 - (b) whether the property was obtained by the respondent before or after the coming into force of this section. 10
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (3) –
 - (a) regard is to be had to any mortgage, charge or other kind of security that it is reasonable to assume was or may have been available to the respondent for the purposes of obtaining the property; 15
 - (b) it is to be assumed that the respondent obtained the property for a price equivalent to its market value;
 - (c) income is “lawfully obtained” if it is obtained lawfully under the laws of the country from where the income arises;
 - (d) “known” sources of the respondent’s income are the sources of income (whether arising from employment, assets or otherwise) that are reasonably ascertainable from available information at the time of the making of the application for the order. 20
- (7) In subsection (4)(a), “politically exposed person” means a person who is – 25
 - (a) an individual who is, or has been, entrusted with prominent public functions by an international organisation or by a State other than the United Kingdom or another EEA State,
 - (b) a family member of a person within paragraph (a), or
 - (c) known to be a close associate of a person within that paragraph. 30
- (8) Article 3 of Directive 2015/849/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 applies for the purposes of determining –
 - (a) whether a person has been entrusted with prominent public functions (see point (9) of that Article),
 - (b) whether a person is a family member (see point (10) of that Article), and 35
 - (c) whether a person is known to be a close associate of another (see point (11) of that Article).
- (9) For the purposes of subsection (4)(b) –
 - (a) a person is involved in serious crime in a part of the United Kingdom or elsewhere if the person would be so involved for the purposes of Part 1 of the Serious Crime Act 2007 (see in particular sections 2, 2A and 3 of that Act); 40
 - (b) section 1122 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (“connected” persons) applies in determining whether a person is connected with another. 45
- (10) Where the property in respect of which the order is sought comprises more than one item of property, the reference in subsection (2)(b) to the value of the property is to the total value of those items.

362C Effect of order: cases of non-compliance

- (1) This section applies in a case where the respondent fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property before the end of the response period. 5
- (2) The property is to be presumed to be recoverable property for the purposes of any proceedings taken in respect of the property under Part 5, unless the contrary is shown.
- (3) The presumption in subsection (2) applies in relation to property – 10
- (a) only so far as relating to the respondent’s interest in the property, and
 - (b) only if the value of that interest is greater than the sum specified in section 362B(2)(b).
- It is for the court hearing the proceedings under Part 5 in relation to which reliance is placed on the presumption to determine the matters in this subsection. 15
- (4) The “response period” is whatever period the court specifies under section 362A(6) as the period within which the requirements imposed by the order are to be complied with (or the period ending the latest, if more than one is specified in respect of different requirements). 20
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (1) – 25
- (a) a respondent who purports to comply with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order is not to be taken to have failed to comply with the order (see instead section 362D);
 - (b) where an unexplained wealth order imposes more than one requirement on the respondent, the respondent is to be taken to have failed to comply with the requirements imposed by the order unless each of the requirements is complied with or is purported to be complied with.
- (6) Where an unexplained wealth order is made in respect of property comprising more than one item of property, the reference in subsection (3)(b) to the value of the respondent’s interest in the property is to the total value of the respondent’s interest in those items. 30

362D Effect of order: cases of compliance or purported compliance

- (1) This section applies in a case where, before the end of the response period (as defined by section 362C(4)), the respondent complies, or purports to comply, with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property in relation to which the order is made. 35
- (2) If an interim freezing order has effect in relation to the property (see section 362I), the enforcement authority must determine what enforcement or investigatory proceedings, if any, it considers ought to be taken in relation to the property. 40
- (3) A determination under subsection (2) must be made within the period of 60 days starting with the day of compliance. 45
- (4) If the determination under subsection (2) is that no further enforcement or investigatory proceedings ought to be taken in relation to the

property, the enforcement authority must notify the High Court of that fact as soon as reasonably practicable (and in any event before the end of the 60 day period mentioned in subsection (3)).

- (5) If there is no interim freezing order in effect in relation to the property, the enforcement authority may (at any time) determine what, if any, enforcement or investigatory proceedings it considers ought to be taken in relation to the property. 5
- (6) A determination under this section to take no further enforcement or investigatory proceedings in relation to any property does not prevent such proceedings being taken subsequently (whether as a result of new information or otherwise, and whether or not by the same enforcement authority) in relation to the property. 10
- (7) For the purposes of this section –
- (a) the respondent complies with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order only if all of the requirements are complied with, 15
 - (b) references to the day of compliance are to the day on which the requirements imposed by the order are complied with (or, if the requirements are complied with over more than one day, the last of those days), and 20
 - (c) where an order requires the sending of information in writing to, or the production of documents at, an address specified in the order, compliance with the order (so far as relating to that requirement) occurs when the written information is received, or the documents are produced, at that address, 25
- and in paragraphs (a) to (c) references to compliance include purported compliance.
- (8) In this section “enforcement or investigatory proceedings” means any proceedings in relation to property taken under –
- (a) Part 2 or 4 (confiscation proceedings in England and Wales or Northern Ireland) (in relation to cases where the enforcement authority is also a prosecuting authority for the purposes of that Part), 30
 - (b) Part 5 (civil recovery of the proceeds of unlawful conduct), or
 - (c) other provisions of this Chapter. 35

362E Offence

- (1) A person commits an offence if, in purported compliance with a requirement imposed by an unexplained wealth order, the person –
- (a) makes a statement that the person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or 40
 - (b) recklessly makes a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable –
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to a fine, or to both; 45
 - (b) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or to a fine, or to both;

- (c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both.
- (3) In relation to an offence committed before the coming into force of section 282 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (increase in maximum sentence on summary conviction of offence triable either way), the reference in subsection (2)(b) to 12 months is to be read as a reference to 6 months. 5
- 362F Statements**
- (1) A statement made by a person in response to a requirement imposed by an unexplained wealth order may not be used in evidence against that person in criminal proceedings. 10
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply –
- (a) in the case of proceedings under Part 2 or 4,
- (b) on a prosecution for an offence under section 362E, 15
- (c) on a prosecution for an offence under section 5 of the Perjury Act 1911 or Article 10 of the Perjury (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1714 (N.I. 19)) (false statements), or
- (d) on a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence, the person makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in subsection (1). 20
- (3) A statement may not be used by virtue of subsection (2)(d) against a person unless –
- (a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or
- (b) a question relating to it is asked, 25
- by the person or on the person’s behalf in proceedings arising out of the prosecution.
- 362G Disclosure of information, copying of documents, etc**
- (1) An unexplained wealth order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed). 30
- (2) But subsections (1) to (5) of section 361 (rights in connection with privileged information, questions and material) apply in relation to requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order as they apply in relation to requirements imposed under a disclosure order.
- (3) The enforcement authority may take copies of any documents produced by the respondent in connection with complying with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order. 35
- (4) Documents so produced may also be retained for so long as it is necessary to retain them (as opposed to a copy of them) in connection with an investigation of a kind mentioned in section 341 in relation to the property in respect of which the unexplained wealth order is made. 40
- (5) But if the enforcement authority has reasonable grounds to believe that the documents –
- (a) may need to be produced for the purposes of any legal proceedings, and
- (b) might otherwise be unavailable for those purposes, 45

they may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.

362H Supplementary

- (1) An application for an unexplained wealth order may be made without notice.
- (2) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to unexplained wealth orders before the High Court in Northern Ireland. 5
- (3) An application to the High Court in Northern Ireland to discharge or vary an unexplained wealth order may be made by –
 - (a) the enforcement authority, or 10
 - (b) the respondent.
- (4) The High Court in Northern Ireland –
 - (a) may discharge the order;
 - (b) may vary the order.”

2 Interim freezing orders 15

After section 362H of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (inserted by section 1 above) insert –

“Unexplained wealth orders: interim freezing of property

362I Application for interim freezing order

- (1) This section applies where the High Court makes an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property. 20
- (2) The court may make an interim freezing order in respect of the property if the court considers it necessary to do so for the purposes of avoiding the risk of any recovery order that might subsequently be obtained being frustrated. 25
- (3) An interim freezing order is an order that prohibits the respondent to the unexplained wealth order, and any other person with an interest in the property, from in any way dealing with the property (subject to any exclusions under section 362K).
- (4) An interim freezing order –
 - (a) may be made only on the application of the enforcement authority that applied for the unexplained wealth order to which the interim freezing order relates, 30
 - (b) must be made in the same proceedings as those in which the unexplained wealth order is made, and 35
 - (c) may be combined in one document with the unexplained wealth order.
- (5) If an application for an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property is made without notice, an application for an interim freezing order in respect of the property must also be made without notice. 40

362J Variation and discharge of interim freezing order

- (1) The High Court may at any time vary or discharge an interim freezing order.
- (2) The High Court must discharge an interim freezing order, so far as it has effect in relation to any property, in each of the following three cases. 5
- (3) The first case is where –
 - (a) the applicable 48 hour period has ended, and
 - (b) a relevant application has not been made before the end of that period in relation to the property concerned. 10
- (4) The second case is where –
 - (a) a relevant application has been made before the end of the applicable 48 hour period in relation to the property concerned, and
 - (b) proceedings on the application (including any on appeal) have been determined or otherwise disposed of. 15
- (5) The third case is where the court has received a notification in relation to the property concerned under section 362D(4) (notification from enforcement authority of no further proceedings).
- (6) The “applicable 48 hour period” is to be read as follows – 20
 - (a) in a case where the respondent complies, or purports to comply, with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order before the end of the response period, it is the period of 48 hours beginning with the day after the day with which the 60 day period mentioned in section 362D(3) ends; 25
 - (b) in any other case, it is the period of 48 hours beginning with the day after the day with which the response period ends.
- (7) In calculating a period of 48 hours for the purposes of subsection (6), no account is to be taken of – 30
 - (a) any Saturday or Sunday,
 - (b) Christmas Day,
 - (c) Good Friday, or
 - (d) any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom in which the interim freezing order concerned is made. 35
- (8) Section 362D(7) applies for the purposes of subsection (6) in determining whether a person complies, or purports to comply, with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order and when such compliance, or purported compliance, takes place.
- (9) Before exercising power under this section to vary or discharge an interim freezing order, the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by its decision. 40
- (10) Subsection (9) does not apply where the court is acting as required by subsection (2). 45
- (11) In this section –

“relevant application” means an application for –

- (a) a restraint order under section 41 or 190,
- (b) a property freezing order, or
- (c) an interim receiving order;

“response period” has the meaning given by section 362C(4).

5

362K Exclusions

- (1) The power to vary an interim freezing order includes (amongst other things) power to make exclusions as follows –
 - (a) power to exclude property from the order, and
 - (b) power, otherwise than by excluding property from the order, to make exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies. 10
- (2) Exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies (other than exclusions of property from the order) may also be made when the order is made. 15
- (3) An exclusion may (amongst other things) make provision for the purpose of enabling any person –
 - (a) to meet the person’s reasonable living expenses, or
 - (b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation.
- (4) An exclusion may be made subject to conditions. 20
- (5) Where the court exercises the power to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses that the person has incurred, or may incur, in respect of proceedings under this Chapter, it must ensure that the exclusion –
 - (a) is limited to reasonable legal expenses that the person has reasonably incurred or reasonably incurs, 25
 - (b) specifies the total amount that may be released for legal expenses in pursuance of the exclusion, and
 - (c) is made subject to the same conditions as would be the required conditions (see section 286A) if the order had been made under section 245A (in addition to any conditions under subsection (4)). 30
- (6) The court, in deciding whether to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses in respect of proceedings under this Chapter –
 - (a) must have regard to the desirability of the person being represented in any proceedings under this Chapter in which the person is a participant, and 35
 - (b) must disregard the possibility that legal representation of the person in any such proceedings might, were an exclusion not made, be made available under arrangements made for the purposes of Part 1 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 or funded by the Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission. 40
- (7) If excluded property is not specified in the order it must be described in the order in general terms. 45

362L Restrictions on proceedings and remedies

- (1) While an interim freezing order has effect –
 - (a) the High Court may stay any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies, and 5
 - (b) no distress may be levied, and no power to use the procedure in Schedule 12 to the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (taking control of goods) may be exercised, against the property to which the order applies except with the leave of the High Court and subject to any terms the court may impose. 10
- (2) If a court (whether the High Court or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an interim freezing order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, it may –
 - (a) stay the proceedings, or 15
 - (b) allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.
- (3) If an interim freezing order applies to a tenancy of any premises, a right of forfeiture in relation to the premises is exercisable –
 - (a) only with the leave of the High Court, and
 - (b) subject to any terms that the court may impose. 20
- (4) The reference in subsection (3) to a “right of forfeiture” in relation to premises is to the right of a landlord or other person to whom rent is payable to exercise a right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with a term or condition of the tenancy. 25
- (5) Before exercising a power conferred by this section, the court must (as well as giving the parties to any proceedings concerned an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by the court’s decision.

362M Receivers in connection with interim freezing orders 30

- (1) This section applies where the High Court makes an interim freezing order on an application by an enforcement authority.
- (2) The court may, on an application by the enforcement authority, by order appoint a receiver in respect of any property to which the interim freezing order applies. 35
- (3) An application under subsection (2) may be made at the same time as the application for the interim freezing order or at any time afterwards.
- (4) The application may be made without notice if the circumstances of the case are such that notice of the application would prejudice the right of the enforcement authority to obtain a recovery order in respect of any property. 40
- (5) In its application the enforcement authority must nominate a suitably qualified person for appointment as a receiver.
- (6) The person nominated may be a member of staff of the enforcement authority. 45

- (7) The enforcement authority may apply a sum received by it under section 280(2) in making payment of the remuneration and expenses of a receiver appointed under this section.
- (8) Subsection (7) does not apply in relation to the remuneration of the receiver if that person is a member of staff of the enforcement authority (but it does apply in relation to such remuneration if the receiver is a person providing services under arrangements made by the enforcement authority). 5

362N Powers of receivers appointed under section 362M

- (1) If the High Court appoints a receiver under section 362M on an application by an enforcement authority, the court may act under this section on the application of the authority. 10
- (2) The court may by order authorise or require the receiver –
- (a) to exercise any of the powers mentioned in paragraph 5 of Schedule 6 (management powers) in relation to any property in respect of which the receiver is appointed; 15
 - (b) to take any other steps the court thinks appropriate in connection with the management of any such property (including securing the detention, custody or preservation of the property in order to manage it). 20
- (3) The court may by order require any person in respect of whose property the receiver is appointed –
- (a) to bring the property to a place (in England and Wales or, as the case may be, Northern Ireland) specified by the receiver or to place it in the custody of the receiver (if in either case the person is able to do so); 25
 - (b) to do anything the person is reasonably required to do by the receiver for the preservation of the property.
- (4) The court may by order require any person in respect of whose property the receiver is appointed to bring any documents relating to the property which are in that person’s possession or control to a place (in England and Wales or, as the case may be, Northern Ireland) specified by the receiver or to place them in the custody of the receiver. 30
- (5) Any prohibition on dealing with property imposed by an interim freezing order does not prevent a person from complying with any requirements imposed by virtue of this section. 35
- (6) Subsection (7) applies in a case where –
- (a) the receiver deals with property that is not property in respect of which the receiver was appointed under section 362M, but
 - (b) at the time of dealing with the property the receiver believed on reasonable grounds that he or she was entitled to do so by virtue of the appointment. 40
- (7) The receiver is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the receiver’s dealing with the property.
- (8) But subsection (7) does not apply to the extent that the loss or damage is caused by the receiver’s negligence. 45

362O Supervision of section 362M receiver and variations

- (1) Any of the following persons may at any time apply to the High Court for directions as to the exercise of the functions of a receiver appointed under section 362M—
- (a) the receiver; 5
 - (b) a party to the proceedings for the appointment of the receiver or the interim freezing order concerned;
 - (c) a person affected by an action taken by the receiver;
 - (d) a person who may be affected by an action proposed to be taken by the receiver. 10
- (2) Before it gives directions under subsection (1) the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—
- (a) the receiver;
 - (b) the parties to the proceedings for the appointment of the receiver and for the interim freezing order concerned; 15
 - (c) a person who may be interested in the application under subsection (1).
- (3) The court may at any time vary or discharge—
- (a) the appointment of a receiver under section 362M,
 - (b) an order under section 362N, or 20
 - (c) directions under this section.
- (4) Before exercising a power under subsection (3) the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—
- (a) the receiver;
 - (b) the parties to the proceedings for the appointment of the receiver, for the order under section 362N or (as the case may be) for the directions under this section; 25
 - (c) the parties to the proceedings for the interim freezing order concerned;
 - (d) any person who may be affected by the court’s decision. 30

362P Registration

Sections 248 (registration: England and Wales) and 249 (registration: Northern Ireland) apply in relation to interim freezing orders as they apply in relation to property freezing orders under section 245A.”

3 External assistance 35

After section 362P of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (inserted by section 2 above) insert—

“Unexplained wealth orders: enforcement abroad

362Q Enforcement abroad: enforcement authority

- (1) This section applies if— 40
- (a) the High Court makes an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property,

- (b) it appears to the enforcement authority that the risk mentioned in section 362I(2) applies in relation to the property, and
 - (c) the enforcement authority believes that the property is in a country outside the United Kingdom (the receiving country).
- (2) The enforcement authority may send a request for assistance in relation to the property to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded under this section. 5
- (3) The Secretary of State may forward the request for assistance to the government of the receiving country.
- (4) A request for assistance under this section is a request to the government of the receiving country – 10
 - (a) to secure that any person is prohibited from dealing with the property;
 - (b) for assistance in connection with the management of the property, including with securing its detention, custody or preservation. 15

362R Enforcement abroad: receiver

- (1) This section applies if –
 - (a) an interim freezing order has effect in relation to property, and
 - (b) the receiver appointed under section 362M in respect of the property believes that it is in a country outside the United Kingdom (the receiving country). 20
- (2) The receiver may send a request for assistance in relation to the property to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded under this section. 25
- (3) The Secretary of State must forward the request for assistance to the government of the receiving country.
- (4) A request for assistance under this section is a request to the government of the receiving country – 30
 - (a) to secure that any person is prohibited from dealing with the property;
 - (b) for assistance in connection with the management of the property, including with securing its detention, custody or preservation.”

Unexplained wealth orders: Scotland 35

4 Unexplained wealth orders: Scotland

In Chapter 3 of Part 8 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (investigations: Scotland), after section 396 insert –

“Unexplained wealth orders

396A Unexplained wealth orders 40

- (1) The Court of Session may, on an application made by the Scottish Ministers, make an unexplained wealth order in respect of any

- property if the court is satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.
- (2) An application for an order must –
- (a) specify or describe the property in respect of which the order is sought, and 5
 - (b) specify the person whom the Scottish Ministers think holds the property (“the respondent”) (and the person specified may include a person outside the United Kingdom).
- (3) An unexplained wealth order is an order requiring the respondent to provide a statement – 10
- (a) setting out the nature and extent of the respondent’s interest in the property in respect of which the order is made, and
 - (b) explaining how the respondent obtained the property (including, in particular, how any costs incurred in obtaining it were met). 15
- (4) The order must specify –
- (a) the form and manner in which the statement is to be given,
 - (b) the person to whom it is to be given, and
 - (c) the place at which it is to be given or, if it is to be given in writing, the address to which it is to be sent. 20
- (5) The order may, in connection with requiring the respondent to provide the statement mentioned in subsection (3), also require the respondent to provide information, or to produce documents, of a kind specified or described in the order.
- (6) The respondent must comply with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order within whatever period the court may specify (and different periods may be specified in relation to different requirements). 25
- 396B Requirements for making of unexplained wealth order**
- (1) These are the requirements for the making of an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property. 30
- (2) The Court of Session must be satisfied that –
- (a) the respondent holds the property (whether or not there are other persons who also hold the property), and
 - (b) the value of the property is greater than £100,000. 35
- (3) The Court of Session must be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the known sources of the respondent’s lawfully obtained income would have been insufficient for the purposes of enabling the respondent to obtain the property.
- (4) The Court of Session must be satisfied that – 40
- (a) the respondent is a politically exposed person, or
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that –
 - (i) the respondent is, or has been, involved in serious crime (whether in a part of the United Kingdom or elsewhere),
 - or 45

- (ii) a person connected with the respondent is, or has been, so involved.
- (5) It does not matter for the purposes of subsection (2)(a) –
 - (a) whether or not there are other persons who also hold the property; 5
 - (b) whether the property was obtained by the respondent before or after the coming into force of this section.
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (3) –
 - (a) regard is to be had to any heritable security, charge or other kind of security that it is reasonable to assume was or may have been available to the respondent for the purposes of obtaining the property; 10
 - (b) it is to be assumed that the respondent obtained the property for a price equivalent to its market value;
 - (c) income is “lawfully obtained” if it is obtained lawfully under the laws of the country from where the income arises; 15
 - (d) “known” sources of the respondent’s income are the sources of income (whether arising from employment, assets or otherwise) that are reasonably ascertainable from available information at the time of the making of the application for the order. 20
- (7) In subsection (4)(a), “politically exposed person” means a person who is –
 - (a) an individual who is, or has been, entrusted with prominent public functions by an international organisation or by a State other than the United Kingdom or another EEA State, 25
 - (b) a family member of a person within paragraph (a), or
 - (c) known to be a close associate of a person within that paragraph.
- (8) Article 3 of Directive 2015/849/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 applies for the purposes of determining –
 - (a) whether a person has been entrusted with prominent public functions (see point (9) of that Article), 30
 - (b) whether a person is a family member (see point (10) of that Article), and
 - (c) whether a person is known to be a close associate of another (see point (11) of that Article). 35
- (9) For the purposes of subsection (4)(b) –
 - (a) a person is involved in serious crime in a part of the United Kingdom or elsewhere if the person would be so involved for the purposes of Part 1 of the Serious Crime Act 2007 (see in particular sections 2, 2A and 3 of that Act); 40
 - (b) section 1122 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (“connected” persons) applies in determining whether a person is connected with another.
- (10) Where the property in respect of which the order is sought comprises more than one item of property, the reference in subsection (2)(b) to the value of the property is to the total value of those items. 45

396C Effect of order: cases of non-compliance

- (1) This section applies in a case where the respondent fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property before the end of the response period. 5
- (2) The property is to be presumed to be recoverable property for the purposes of any proceedings taken in respect of the property under Part 5, unless the contrary is shown.
- (3) The presumption in subsection (2) applies in relation to property – 10
- (a) only so far as relating to the respondent’s interest in the property, and
- (b) only if the value of that interest is greater than the sum specified in section 396B(2)(b).
- It is for the court hearing the proceedings under Part 5 in relation to which reliance is placed on the presumption to determine the matters in this subsection. 15
- (4) The “response period” is whatever period the court specifies under section 396A(6) as the period within which the requirements imposed by the order are to be complied with (or the period ending the latest, if more than one is specified in respect of different requirements). 20
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (1) – 25
- (a) a respondent who purports to comply with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order is not to be taken to have failed to comply with the order (see instead section 396D);
- (b) where an unexplained wealth order imposes more than one requirement on the respondent, the respondent is to be taken to have failed to comply with the requirements imposed by the order unless each of the requirements is complied with or is purported to be complied with.
- (6) Where an unexplained wealth order is made in respect of property comprising more than one item of property, the reference in subsection (3)(b) to the value of the respondent’s interest in the property is to the total value of the respondent’s interest in those items. 30

396D Effect of order: cases of compliance or purported compliance

- (1) This section applies in a case where the respondent complies, or purports to comply, with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property in relation to which the order is made before the end of the response period (as defined by section 396C(4)). 35
- (2) If an interim freezing order has effect in relation to the property (see section 396I), the Scottish Ministers must determine what enforcement or investigatory proceedings, if any, they consider ought to be taken in relation to the property. 40
- (3) A determination under subsection (2) must be made within the period of 60 days starting with the day of compliance. 45
- (4) If the determination under subsection (2) is that no further enforcement or investigatory proceedings ought to be taken in relation to the

property, the Scottish Ministers must notify the Court of Session of that fact as soon as reasonably practicable (and in any event before the end of the 60 day period mentioned in subsection (3)).

- (5) If there is no interim freezing order in effect in relation to the property, the Scottish Ministers may (at any time) determine what, if any, enforcement or investigatory proceedings they consider ought to be taken in relation to the property. 5
- (6) A determination under this section to take no further enforcement or investigatory proceedings in relation to any property does not prevent such proceedings being taken subsequently (whether as a result of new information or otherwise) in relation to the property. 10
- (7) For the purposes of this section –
- (a) the respondent complies with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order only if all of the requirements are complied with, 15
 - (b) references to the day of compliance are to the day on which the requirements imposed by the order are complied with (or, if the requirements are complied with over more than one day, the last of those days), and
 - (c) where an order requires the sending of information in writing to, or the production of documents at, an address specified in the order, compliance with the order (so far as relating to that requirement) occurs when the written information is received, or the documents are produced, at that address, 20
- and in paragraphs (a) to (c) references to compliance include purported compliance. 25
- (8) In this section “enforcement or investigatory proceedings” means any proceedings in relation to property taken under –
- (a) Part 3 (confiscation proceedings Scotland),
 - (b) Part 5 (civil recovery of the proceeds of unlawful conduct), or 30
 - (c) other provisions of this Chapter.

396E Offence

- (1) A person commits an offence if, in purported compliance with a requirement imposed by an unexplained wealth order, the person –
- (a) makes a statement that the person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or 35
 - (b) recklessly makes a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable –
- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both, or 40
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to a fine, or to both.

396F Statements

- (1) A statement made by a person in response to a requirement imposed by an unexplained wealth order may not be used in evidence against that person in criminal proceedings.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply – 5
- (a) in the case of proceedings under Part 3,
 - (b) on a prosecution for an offence under section 396E,
 - (c) on a prosecution for perjury, or
 - (d) on a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence, the person makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in subsection (1). 10
- (3) A statement may not be used by virtue of subsection (2)(d) against a person unless – 15
- (a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or
 - (b) a question relating to it is asked,
- by the person or on the person’s behalf in proceedings arising out of the prosecution.

396G Disclosure of information, copying of documents, etc

- (1) An unexplained wealth order does not confer the right to require a person to answer any question, provide any information or produce any document which the person would be entitled to refuse to answer, provide or produce on grounds of legal privilege. 20
- (2) An unexplained wealth order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).
- (3) The Scottish Ministers may take copies of any documents produced by the respondent in connection with complying with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order. 25
- (4) Documents so produced may also be retained for so long as it is necessary to retain them (as opposed to a copy of them) in connection with an investigation of a kind mentioned in section 341 in relation to the property in respect of which the unexplained wealth order is made. 30
- (5) But if the Scottish Ministers have reasonable grounds to believe that the documents – 35
- (a) may need to be produced for the purposes of any legal proceedings, and
 - (b) might otherwise be unavailable for those purposes,
- they may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.

396H Supplementary

- (1) An application for an unexplained wealth order may be made without notice. 40
- (2) Provision may be made by rules of court as to the discharge and variation of unexplained wealth orders.
- (3) An application to discharge or vary an unexplained wealth order may be made to the Court of Session by – 45
- (a) the Scottish Ministers, or

- (b) any person affected by the order.
 - (4) The Court of Session may –
 - (a) discharge the order;
 - (b) vary the order.”
- 5 Interim freezing orders** 5
- After section 396H of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (inserted by section 4 above) insert –
- “Unexplained wealth orders: interim freezing of property*
- 396I Application for interim freezing order**
- (1) This section applies where the Court of Session makes an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property. 10
 - (2) The court may make an interim freezing order in respect of the property if the court considers it necessary to do so for the purposes of avoiding the risk of any recovery order that might subsequently be obtained being frustrated. 15
 - (3) An interim freezing order is an order that prohibits the respondent to the unexplained wealth order, and any other person with an interest in the property, from in any way dealing with the property (subject to any exclusions under section 396K).
 - (4) An interim freezing order – 20
 - (a) may be made only on the application of the Scottish Ministers,
 - (b) must be made in the same proceedings as those in which the unexplained wealth order is made, and
 - (c) may be combined in one document with the unexplained wealth order. 25
 - (5) If an application for an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property is made without notice, an application for an interim freezing order in respect of the property must also be made without notice.
- 396J Variation and recall of interim freezing order**
- (1) The Court of Session may at any time vary or recall an interim freezing order. 30
 - (2) The Court of Session must recall an interim freezing order, so far as it has effect in relation to any property, in each of the following three cases.
 - (3) The first case is where – 35
 - (a) the applicable 48 hour period has ended, and
 - (b) a relevant application has not been made before the end of that period in relation to the property concerned.
 - (4) The second case is where – 40
 - (a) a relevant application has been made before the end of the applicable 48 hour period in relation to the property concerned, and

- (b) proceedings on the application (including any on appeal) have been determined or otherwise disposed of.
- (5) The third case is where the court has received a notification in relation to the property concerned under section 396D(4) (notification of no further proceedings). 5
- (6) References in this section to the “applicable 48 hour period” are to be read as follows –
- (a) in a case where the respondent complies, or purports to comply, with the requirements imposed by the unexplained wealth order before the end of the response period, it is the period of 48 hours beginning with the day after the day with which the 60 day period mentioned in section 396D(3) ends; 10
- (b) in any other case, it is the period of 48 hours beginning with the day after the day on which the response period ends.
- (7) In calculating a period of 48 hours for the purposes of subsection (6), no account is to be taken of – 15
- (a) any Saturday or Sunday,
- (b) Christmas Day,
- (c) Good Friday, or
- (d) any other day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in Scotland. 20
- (8) Section 396D(7) applies for the purposes of subsection (6) in determining whether a person complies, or purports to comply, with the requirements imposed by an unexplained wealth order and when such compliance, or purported compliance, takes place. 25
- (9) Before exercising power under this section to vary or recall an interim freezing order, the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by its decision.
- (10) Subsection (9) does not apply where the court is acting as required by subsection (2). 30
- (11) In this section –
- “relevant application” means an application for –
- (a) a restraint order under section 120,
- (b) a prohibitory property order under section 255A, or 35
- (c) an interim administration order under section 256;
- “response period” has the meaning given by section 396C(4).

396K Exclusions

- (1) The power to vary an interim freezing order includes (amongst other things) power to make exclusions as follows – 40
- (a) power to exclude property from the order, and
- (b) power, otherwise than by excluding property from the order, to make exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies.

- (2) Exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies (other than exclusions of property from the order) may also be made when the order is made.
 - (3) An exclusion may (amongst other things) make provision for the purpose of enabling any person – 5
 - (a) to meet the person’s reasonable living expenses, or
 - (b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation.
 - (4) An exclusion may be made subject to conditions.
 - (5) An exclusion may not be made for the purpose of enabling any person to meet any legal expenses in respect of proceedings under this Chapter. 10
 - (6) If excluded property is not specified in the order it must be described in the order in general terms.
- 396L Restrictions on proceedings and remedies**
- (1) While an interim freezing order has effect the Court of Session may sist any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies. 15
 - (2) If a court (whether the Court of Session or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an interim freezing order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, it may – 20
 - (a) sist the proceedings, or
 - (b) allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.
 - (3) Before exercising a power conferred by this section, the court must (as well as giving the parties to any proceedings concerned an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by the court’s decision. 25
- 396M Arrestment of property affected by interim freezing order**
- (1) On the application of the Scottish Ministers the Court of Session may, in relation to moveable property to which an interim freezing order applies (whether generally or to such of it as is specified in the application), grant warrant for arrestment. 30
 - (2) An application under subsection (1) may be made at the same time as the application for the interim freezing order or at any time afterwards.
 - (3) A warrant for arrestment may be granted only if the property would be arrestable if the person entitled to it were a debtor. 35
 - (4) A warrant under subsection (1) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt at the instance of the Scottish Ministers against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly. 40
 - (5) An arrestment executed under this section ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the interim freezing order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for arrestment was granted.

- (6) If an arrestment ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of subsection (5), the Scottish Ministers must apply to the Court of Session for an order recalling or, as the case may be, restricting the arrestment.

396N Inhibition of property affected by interim freezing order

- (1) On the application of the Scottish Ministers, the Court of Session may, in relation to the property mentioned in subsection (2), grant warrant for inhibition against any person specified in an interim freezing order. 5
- (2) The property is heritable property situated in Scotland to which the interim freezing order applies (whether generally or to such of it as is specified in the application). 10
- (3) The warrant for inhibition –
- (a) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt by the Scottish Ministers against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly, and
 - (b) has the effect of letters of inhibition and must forthwith be registered by the Scottish Ministers in the register of inhibitions and adjudications. 15
- (4) Section 155 of the Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1868 (effective date of inhibition) applies in relation to an inhibition for which warrant is granted under subsection (1) as it applies to an inhibition by separate letters or contained in a summons. 20
- (5) An inhibition executed under this section ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the interim freezing order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for inhibition was granted.
- (6) If an inhibition ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of subsection (5), the Scottish Ministers must – 25
- (a) apply for the recall or, as the case may be, the restriction of the inhibition, and
 - (b) ensure that the recall or restriction is reflected in the register of inhibitions and adjudications. 30

396O Receivers in connection with interim freezing orders

- (1) This section applies where the Court of Session makes an interim freezing order on an application by the Scottish Ministers.
- (2) The Court of Session may, on an application by the Scottish Ministers, by order appoint a receiver in respect of any property to which the interim freezing order applies. 35
- (3) An application under subsection (2) may be made at the same time as the application for the interim freezing order or at any time afterwards.
- (4) The application may be made without notice if the circumstances of the case are such that notice of the application would prejudice the right of the Scottish Ministers to obtain a recovery order in respect of the property. 40
- (5) In their application the Scottish Ministers must nominate a suitably qualified person for appointment as a receiver.

- (6) The person nominated may be a member of staff of the Scottish Ministers.
- (7) The Scottish Ministers may apply a sum received by them under section 280(2) in making payment of the remuneration and expenses of a receiver appointed under this section. 5
- (8) Subsection (7) does not apply in relation to the remuneration of the receiver if that person is a member of staff of the Scottish Ministers (but it does apply in relation to such remuneration if the receiver is a person providing services under arrangements made by the Scottish Ministers). 10

396P Powers of receivers appointed under section 396O

- (1) If the Court of Session appoints a receiver under section 396O, the court may act under this section on the application of the Scottish Ministers.
- (2) The court may by order authorise or require the receiver –
 - (a) to exercise any of the powers mentioned in paragraph 5 of Schedule 6 (management powers) in relation to any property in respect of which the receiver is appointed; 15
 - (b) to take any other steps the court thinks appropriate in connection with the management of any such property (including securing the detention, custody or preservation of the property in order to manage it). 20
- (3) The court may by order require any person in respect of whose property the receiver is appointed –
 - (a) to bring the property to a place in Scotland specified by the receiver or to place it in the custody of the receiver (if in either case the person is able to do so); 25
 - (b) to do anything the person is reasonably required to do by the receiver for the preservation of the property.
- (4) The court may by order require any person in respect of whose property the receiver is appointed to bring any documents relating to the property which are in that person’s possession or control to a place in Scotland specified by the receiver or to place them in the custody of the receiver. 30
- (5) In subsection (4) “document” means anything in which information of any description is recorded. 35
- (6) Any prohibition on dealing with property imposed by an interim freezing order does not prevent a person from complying with any requirements imposed by virtue of this section.
- (7) Subsection (8) applies in a case where –
 - (a) the receiver deals with property that is not property in respect of which the receiver was appointed under section 396O, but 40
 - (b) at the time of dealing with the property the receiver believed on reasonable grounds that he or she was entitled to do so by virtue of his or her appointment.
- (8) The receiver is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the receiver’s dealing with the property. 45

- (9) But subsection (8) does not apply to the extent that the loss or damage is caused by the receiver’s negligence.

396Q Supervision of section 396O receiver and variations

- (1) Any of the following persons may at any time apply to the Court of Session for directions as to the exercise of the functions of a receiver appointed under section 396O— 5
- (a) the receiver;
 - (b) a party to the proceedings for the appointment of the receiver or the interim freezing order concerned;
 - (c) a person affected by an action taken by the receiver; 10
 - (d) a person who may be affected by an action proposed to be taken by the receiver.
- (2) Before it gives directions under subsection (1), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to— 15
- (a) the receiver;
 - (b) the parties to the proceedings for the appointment of the receiver and for the interim freezing order concerned;
 - (c) any person who may be interested in the application under subsection (1).
- (3) The court may at any time vary or recall— 20
- (a) the appointment of a receiver under section 396O,
 - (b) an order under section 396P, or
 - (c) directions under this section.
- (4) Before exercising a power under subsection (3) the court must give an opportunity to be heard to— 25
- (a) the receiver;
 - (b) the parties to the proceedings for the appointment of the receiver, for the order under section 396P or (as the case may be) for the directions under this section;
 - (c) the parties to the proceedings for the interim freezing order concerned; 30
 - (d) any person who may be affected by the court’s decision.”

6 External assistance

After section 396Q of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (inserted by section 5 above) insert— 35

“Unexplained wealth orders: enforcement abroad

396R Enforcement abroad: enforcement authority

- (1) This section applies if— 40
- (a) the Court of Session makes an unexplained wealth order in respect of any property,
 - (b) it appears to the Scottish Ministers that the risk mentioned in section 396I(2) applies in relation to the property, and
 - (c) the Scottish Ministers believe that the property is in a country outside the United Kingdom (the receiving country).

- (2) The Scottish Ministers may send a request for assistance in relation to the property to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded under this section.
- (3) The Secretary of State may forward the request for assistance to the government of the receiving country. 5
- (4) A request for assistance under this section is a request to the government of the receiving country –
 - (a) to secure that any person is prohibited from dealing with the property;
 - (b) for assistance in connection with the management of the property, including with securing its detention, custody or preservation. 10

396S Enforcement abroad: receiver

- (1) This section applies if –
 - (a) an interim freezing order has effect in relation to property, and 15
 - (b) the receiver appointed under section 396O in respect of the property believes that it is in a country outside the United Kingdom (the receiving country).
- (2) The receiver may send a request for assistance in relation to the property to the Secretary of State with a view to it being forwarded under this section. 20
- (3) The Secretary of State must forward the request for assistance to the government of the receiving country.
- (4) A request for assistance under this section is a request to the government of the receiving country –
 - (a) to secure that any person is prohibited from dealing with the property;
 - (b) for assistance in connection with the management of the property, including with securing its detention, custody or preservation.” 30

Disclosure orders

7 Disclosure orders: England and Wales and Northern Ireland

- (1) Chapter 2 of Part 8 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (investigations: England and Wales and Northern Ireland) is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 357 (disclosure orders) –
 - (a) in subsection (2) omit “or a money laundering investigation”;
 - (b) omit subsection (2A);
 - (c) in subsection (3), after paragraph (b) insert –
 - “(ba) a person specified in the application is subject to a money laundering investigation which is being carried out by an appropriate officer and the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation, or”;
 - (d) in subsection (7) –

-
- (i) in paragraph (a) for “a prosecutor” substitute “an appropriate officer”;
 - (ii) after paragraph (b) insert –
 - “(ba) in relation to a money laundering investigation, an appropriate officer, and;”;
 - (e) omit subsections (8) and (9).
- (3) In section 358 (requirements for making a disclosure order), in subsection (2) after paragraph (b) insert –
- “(ba) in the case of a money laundering investigation, the person specified in the application for the order has committed a money laundering offence;”.
- (4) In section 362 (supplementary) –
- (a) for subsection (4A) substitute –
 - “(4A) An application to discharge or vary a disclosure order need not be made by the same appropriate officer or (as the case may be) the same National Crime Agency officer that applied for the order (but must be made by an appropriate officer of the same description or (as the case may be) by another National Crime Agency officer).
 - (4AA) If the application for the order was, by virtue of an order under section 453, made by an accredited financial investigator of a particular description, the reference in subsection (4A) to an appropriate officer of the same description is to another accredited financial investigator of that description.”;
 - (b) after subsection (5) insert –
 - “(6) An appropriate officer may not make an application for a disclosure order, or an application for the discharge or variation of such an order, unless the officer is a senior appropriate officer or is authorised to do so by a senior appropriate officer.”
- 8 Disclosure orders: Scotland**
- (1) Chapter 3 of Part 8 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (investigations: Scotland) is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 391 (disclosure orders) –
- (a) in subsection (1) after “confiscation investigations” insert “or money laundering investigations”;
 - (b) in subsection (2) omit “or a money laundering investigation”;
 - (c) in subsection (3) after paragraph (a) insert –
 - “(aa) a person specified in the application is subject to a money laundering investigation and the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation, or”.
- (3) In section 392 (requirements for making a disclosure order), in subsection (2) after paragraph (a) insert –
- “(aa) in the case of a money laundering investigation, the person specified in the application for the order has committed a money laundering offence;”.
- (4) In section 396 (supplementary) –

- (a) in subsection (1) in paragraph (a) after “confiscation investigation” insert “or a money laundering investigation”;
- (b) in subsection (3) in paragraph (a) after “confiscation investigation” insert “or a money laundering investigation”.

CHAPTER 2

5

MONEY LAUNDERING

9 Power to extend moratorium period

- (1) Part 7 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (money laundering) is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 335 (appropriate consent), after subsection (6) insert – 10
“(6A) Subsection (6) is subject to section 336A, which enables the moratorium period to be extended by court order in accordance with that section.”
- (3) In section 336 (nominated officer: consent), after subsection (8) insert –
“(8A) Subsection (8) is subject to section 336A, which enables the moratorium period to be extended by court order in accordance with that section.” 15
- (4) After section 336 insert –

“336A Power of court to extend the moratorium period

- (1) The court may, on an application under this section, grant an extension of a moratorium period if satisfied that –
 - (a) an investigation is being carried out in relation to a relevant disclosure (but has not been completed), 20
 - (b) the investigation is being conducted diligently and expeditiously,
 - (c) further time is needed for conducting the investigation, and
 - (d) it is reasonable in all the circumstances for the moratorium period to be extended. 25
- (2) An application under this section may be made only by a senior officer.
- (3) The application must be made before the moratorium period would otherwise end.
- (4) An extension of a moratorium period must end no later than 31 days beginning with the day after the day on which the period would otherwise end. 30
- (5) Where a moratorium period is extended by the court under this section, it may be further extended by the court (on one or more occasions) on the making of another application. 35
- (6) But the court may not grant a further extension of a moratorium period if the effect would be to extend the period by more than 186 days (in total) beginning with the day after the end of the 31 day period mentioned in section 335(6) or (as the case may be) section 336(8).

- (7) Subsections (1) to (4) apply to any further extension of a moratorium period as they apply to the first extension of the period under this section.

336B Proceedings under section 336A: supplementary

- (1) This section applies to proceedings on an application under section 336A. 5
- (2) The court may exclude from any part of the hearing –
- (a) an interested person;
 - (b) anyone representing that person.
- (3) The person who made the application may apply to the court for an order that specified information upon which he or she intends to rely be withheld from – 10
- (a) an interested person;
 - (b) anyone representing that person.
- (4) The court may make such an order only if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that if the specified information were disclosed – 15
- (a) evidence of an offence would be interfered with or harmed,
 - (b) the gathering of information about the possible commission of an offence would be interfered with, 20
 - (c) a person would be interfered with or physically injured,
 - (d) the recovery of property under this Act would be hindered, or
 - (e) national security would be put at risk.
- (5) The court must direct that the following be excluded from the hearing of an application under subsection (3) – 25
- (a) the interested person to whom that application relates;
 - (b) anyone representing that person.
- (6) Subject to this section, rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings in relation to applications under section 336A. 30
- (7) An appeal against a decision of the sheriff on an application under section 336A may be made to the Sheriff Appeal Court.
- (8) The Sheriff Appeal Court may on such an appeal make any order that it considers appropriate.

336C Sections 336A and 336B: interpretation 35

- (1) This section provides for the meaning of terms used in sections 336A and 336B (and in this section).
- (2) “The court” means –
- (a) in relation to England and Wales or Northern Ireland, the Crown Court; 40
 - (b) in relation to Scotland, the sheriff.
- (3) “Interested person” means –
- (a) the person who made the relevant disclosure, and

- (b) any other person who appears to the person making the application under section 336A to have an interest in the relevant property.
- (4) “Moratorium period” means the period of 31 days mentioned in section 335(6) or (as the case may be) section 336(8), or any such period as extended or further extended by virtue of an order under section 336A. 5
- (5) “Relevant disclosure” means –
 - (a) where the application under section 336A relates to the moratorium period mentioned in section 335(6), the authorised disclosure mentioned in section 335(2)(a); 10
 - (b) where the application under section 336A relates to the moratorium period mentioned in section 336(8), the disclosure mentioned in section 336(4)(a).
- (6) “Relevant property” means any property that would be the subject of the prohibited act (within the meaning of section 335(8) or (as the case may be) section 336(10)) in relation to which the moratorium period in question applies. 15
- (7) In the case of an application to the Crown Court, “senior officer” means –
 - (a) the Director General of the National Crime Agency, 20
 - (b) any other National Crime Agency officer authorised by the Director General (whether generally or specifically) for this purpose,
 - (c) a police officer of at least the rank of inspector,
 - (d) an officer of Revenue and Customs who is not below such grade as is designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs as equivalent to that rank, 25
 - (e) a member of staff of the Financial Conduct Authority who is not below such grade as is designated by the Treasury for the purposes of this Part, 30
 - (f) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office (or a member of staff of that Office authorised for the purposes of that section by virtue of section 2C(2)), or
 - (g) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of section 336A by the Secretary of State under section 453. 35
- (8) In the case of an application to the sheriff, “senior officer” means –
 - (a) a procurator fiscal,
 - (b) the Director General of the National Crime Agency,
 - (c) any other National Crime Agency officer authorised by the Director General (whether generally or specifically) for this purpose, 40
 - (d) a police officer of at least the rank of inspector,
 - (e) an officer of Revenue and Customs who is not below such grade as is designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs as equivalent to that rank, or 45
 - (f) the Scottish Ministers.”

10 Sharing of information within the regulated sector

After section 339ZA of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 insert –

“339ZB Disclosures within the regulated sector

- (1) A person (A) may disclose information to one or more other persons if conditions 1 to 4 are met. 5
- (2) Condition 1 is that –
 - (a) A is carrying on a business in the regulated sector as a relevant undertaking,
 - (b) the information on which the disclosure is based came to A in the course of carrying on that business, and 10
 - (c) the person to whom the information is to be disclosed (or each of them, where the disclosure is to more than one person) is also carrying on a business in the regulated sector as a relevant undertaking (whether or not of the same kind as A).
- (3) Condition 2 is that – 15
 - (a) an NCA authorised officer has requested A to make the disclosure, or
 - (b) the person to whom the information is to be disclosed (or at least one of them, where the disclosure is to more than one person) has requested A to do so. 20
- (4) Condition 3 is that, before A makes the disclosure, the required notification has been made to an NCA authorised officer (see section 339ZC(3) to (5)).
- (5) Condition 4 is that A is satisfied that the disclosure of the information will or may assist in determining any matter in connection with a suspicion that a person is engaged in money laundering. 25
- (6) A person may disclose information to A for the purposes of making a disclosure request if, and to the extent that, the person has reason to believe that A has in A’s possession information that will or may assist in determining any matter in connection with a suspicion that a person is engaged in money laundering. 30

339ZC Section 339ZB: disclosure requests and required notifications

- (1) A disclosure request must –
 - (a) state that it is made in connection with a suspicion that a person is engaged in money laundering, 35
 - (b) identify the person (if known),
 - (c) describe the information that is sought from A, and
 - (d) specify the person or persons to whom it is requested that the information is disclosed.
- (2) Where the disclosure request is made by a person mentioned in section 339ZB(3)(b), the request must also – 40
 - (a) set out the grounds for the suspicion that a person is engaged in money laundering, or
 - (b) provide such other information as the person making the request thinks appropriate for the purposes of enabling A to 45

determine whether the information requested ought to be disclosed under section 339ZB(1).

- (3) A required notification must be made –
- (a) in the case of a disclosure request made by an NCA authorised officer, by the person who is to disclose information under section 339ZB(1) as a result of the request; 5
 - (b) in the case of a disclosure request made by a person mentioned in section 339ZB(3)(b), by the person who made the request.
- (4) In a case within subsection (3)(a), the required notification must state that information is to be disclosed under section 339ZB(1). 10
- (5) In a case within subsection (3)(b), the required notification must –
- (a) state that a disclosure request has been made,
 - (b) specify the person to whom the request was made,
 - (c) identify any person (if known) suspected of being engaged in money laundering in connection with whom the request was made, and 15
 - (d) provide all such other information that the person giving the notification would be required to give if making the required disclosure for the purposes of section 330 (see in particular subsection (5)(b) and (c) of that section). 20

339ZD Section 339ZB: effect on required disclosures under section 330 or 331

- (1) This section applies if in any proceedings a question arises as to whether the required disclosure has been made for the purposes of section 330(4) or 331(4) –
- (a) by a person (A) who discloses information under section 339ZB(1) as a result of a disclosure request, 25
 - (b) by a person (B) who makes a required notification in accordance with section 339ZC(3)(b) in connection with that request, or
 - (c) by any other person (C) to whom A discloses information under section 339ZB(1) as a result of that request. 30
- (2) The making of a required notification in good faith is to be treated as satisfying any requirement to make the required disclosure on the part of A, B and C.
This is subject to section 339ZE(1) to (8).
- (3) The making of a joint disclosure report in good faith is to be treated as satisfying any requirement to make the required disclosure on the part of the persons who jointly make the report. 35
This is subject to section 339ZE(10).
- (4) A joint disclosure report is a report to an NCA authorised officer that –
- (a) is made jointly by A and B (whether or not also jointly with other persons to whom A discloses information under section 339ZB(1)), 40
 - (b) satisfies the requirements as to content mentioned in subsection (5),
 - (c) is prepared after the making of a disclosure by A to B under section 339ZB(1) in connection with a suspicion of a person’s engagement in money laundering, and 45

- (d) is sent to the NCA authorised officer before the end of the applicable period.
- (5) The requirements as to content are that the report must –
- (a) explain the extent to which there are continuing grounds to suspect that the person mentioned in subsection (4)(c) is engaged in money laundering, 5
 - (b) identify the person (if known),
 - (c) set out the grounds for the suspicion, and
 - (d) provide any other information relevant to the matter.
- (6) The applicable period is – 10
- (a) in a case where the disclosure under section 339ZB was made as a result of a disclosure request from an NCA authorised officer by virtue of subsection (3)(a) of that section, whatever period may be specified by the officer when making the request;
 - (b) in a case where the disclosure was made as a result of a disclosure request from another person by virtue of subsection (3)(b) of that section, the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which a required notification is made in connection with the request. 15
- (7) A joint disclosure report must be – 20
- (a) approved by the nominated officer of each person that jointly makes the report, and
 - (b) signed by the nominated officer on behalf of each such person.
- If there is no nominated officer the report must be approved and signed by another senior officer. 25
- (8) References in this section to A, B or C include –
- (a) a nominated officer acting on behalf of A, B or C, and
 - (b) any other person who is an employee, officer or partner of A, B or C.
- 339ZE Limitations on application of section 339ZD(2) and (3) 30**
- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply in a case where the required notification is made by A (notification made as a result of disclosure request received from NCA authorised officer).
- (2) Section 339ZD(2) has effect in the case of A, B or C only so far as relating to – 35
- (a) the suspicion in connection with which the required notification is made, and
 - (b) matters known, suspected or believed as a result of the making of the disclosure request concerned.
- (3) Accordingly, section 339ZD(2) does not remove any requirement to make the required disclosure in relation to anything known, suspected or believed that does not result only from the making of the disclosure request. 40
- (4) Subsections (5) to (7) apply in a case where the required notification is made by B (notification made as a result of disclosure request received from another undertaking in the regulated sector). 45

- (5) Section 339ZD(2) has effect in the case of A or C only so far as relating to –
- (a) the suspicion in connection with which the notification by B is made, and
 - (b) matters known, suspected or believed by A or C as a result of the making of that notification. 5
- (6) Accordingly, section 339ZD(2) does not remove any requirement to make the required disclosure in relation to anything known, suspected or believed that does not result only from the making of the notification. 10
- (7) Section 339ZD(2) has effect in the case of B only so far as relating to –
- (a) the suspicion in connection with which the notification is made, and
 - (b) matters known, suspected or believed by B at the time of the making of the notification. 15
- (8) If a joint disclosure report is not made before the end of the applicable period (whether the required notification was made by A or B), section 339ZD(2) –
- (a) has effect only so far as relating to any requirement to make the required disclosure that would have otherwise arisen within that period, and 20
 - (b) does not remove a requirement to make the required disclosure so far as arising after the end of that period on the part of any person in respect of matters that may become known, suspected or believed by the person after the time when the required notification was made. 25
- (9) If a joint disclosure report is not made before the end of the applicable period, the person who made the required notification must notify an NCA authorised officer that a report is not being made as soon as reasonably practicable after the period ends. 30
- (10) Section 339ZD(3) has effect only so far as relating to –
- (a) the suspicion in connection with which the report is made, and
 - (b) matters known, suspected or believed at the time of the making of the report.
- (11) Terms used in this section have the same meanings as in section 339ZD. 35

339ZF Section 339ZB: supplementary

- (1) A relevant disclosure made in good faith does not breach –
- (a) an obligation of confidence owed by the person making the disclosure, or
 - (b) any other restriction on the disclosure of information, however imposed. 40
- (2) But a relevant disclosure may not include information obtained from a UK law enforcement agency unless that agency consents to the disclosure.
- (3) In a case where a person is acting on behalf of another (“the undertaking”) as a nominated officer – 45

- (a) a relevant disclosure by the undertaking must be made by the nominated officer on behalf of the undertaking, and
 - (b) a relevant disclosure to the undertaking must be made to that officer.
- (4) In this section – 5
- “relevant disclosure” means any disclosure made under section 339ZB;
 - “UK law enforcement agency” means –
 - (a) the National Crime Agency;
 - (b) a police force in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales; 10
 - (c) any other person operating in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales charged with the duty of preventing, detecting, investigating or prosecuting offences. 15

339ZG Sections 339ZB to 339ZF: interpretation

- (1) This section applies for the purposes of sections 339ZB to 339ZF.
- (2) “Disclosure request” means a request made for the purposes of condition 2 in section 339ZB(3).
- (3) “NCA authorised officer” means a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by the Director General of the National Crime Agency. 20
- (4) “Nominated officer” means a person nominated to receive disclosures under section 330.
- (5) “Relevant undertaking” means any of the following – 25
 - (a) a credit institution;
 - (b) a financial institution;
 - (c) a professional legal adviser;
 - (d) a relevant professional adviser;
 - (e) other persons (not within paragraphs (a) to (d)) whose business consists of activities listed in paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 9. 30
- (6) “Required disclosure” has the same meaning as in section 330(5) or (as the case may be) section 331(5).
- (7) “Required notification” means a notification made for the purposes of condition 3 in section 339ZB(4).
- (8) For the purposes of subsection (5) – 35
 - (a) “credit institution” has the same meaning as in Schedule 9;
 - (b) “financial institution” means an undertaking that carries on a business in the regulated sector by virtue of any of paragraphs (b) to (i) of paragraph 1(1) of that Schedule;
 - (c) “relevant professional adviser” has the meaning given by section 333E(5). 40
- (9) Schedule 9 has effect for determining what is a business in the regulated sector.”

11 Further information notices and orders

After section 339ZG of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (inserted by section 10 above) insert –

“Further information notices and orders

- 339ZH Further information notices: disclosures under this Part** 5
- (1) This section applies where a person makes a disclosure under this Part to a constable, an officer of Revenue and Customs or an NCA authorised officer.
 - (2) An NCA authorised officer may give a further information notice under this section to – 10
 - (a) the person who made the disclosure, or
 - (b) any other person carrying on a business in the regulated sector.
 - (3) A further information notice under this section is a notice directing the person to whom it is given to provide to the NCA authorised officer further information in relation to anything contained in the disclosure. 15
 - (4) A further information notice must be given in writing.
 - (5) A further information notice must –
 - (a) specify or describe the further information that is to be provided,
 - (b) specify how the further information is to be provided, 20
 - (c) specify a date by which it is to be provided, and
 - (d) explain that failure to comply with the notice may result in the making of a further information order.
 - (6) In this section “NCA authorised officer” means a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by the Director General of the National Crime Agency. 25
 - (7) For the purposes of this section and section 339ZI, Schedule 9 has effect for determining what is a business in the regulated sector.
- 339ZI Further information notices: disclosures under foreign law**
- (1) This section applies where the National Crime Agency receives an external request asking for further information to be provided in connection with a disclosure made under a corresponding disclosure requirement. 30
 - (2) An external request is a request by an authority of a foreign country which has responsibility in that country for carrying out investigations into whether a corresponding money laundering offence has been committed. 35
 - (3) An NCA authorised officer may give a further information notice under this section to a person carrying on a business in the regulated sector. 40
 - (4) But a further information notice under this section may be given only if the NCA authorised officer is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that –

- (a) the information that is the subject of the external request relates to a disclosure made under a corresponding disclosure requirement,
- (b) the person to whom the notice is to be given is in possession of all or part of the information, and 5
- (c) the information is likely to be of substantial value to the authority that made the request in determining any matter in connection with the disclosure.
- (5) A further information notice under this section is a notice directing the person to whom it is given to provide to the NCA authorised officer all or part of the further information that was the subject of the external request concerned. 10
- (6) A further information notice under this section must be given in writing.
- (7) A further information notice under this section must— 15
- (a) specify or describe the further information that is to be provided,
- (b) specify how the further information is to be provided,
- (c) specify a date by which it is to be provided, and
- (d) explain that failure to comply with the notice may result in the making of a further information order. 20
- (8) In this section—
- “corresponding disclosure requirement” means a requirement to make a disclosure under the law of the foreign country concerned that corresponds to a requirement imposed by virtue of this Part; 25
- “corresponding money laundering offence” means an offence under the law of the foreign country concerned that would, if done in the United Kingdom, constitute an offence specified in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of section 340(11); 30
- “foreign country” means a country or territory outside the United Kingdom;
- “NCA authorised officer” means a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by the Director General of the National Crime Agency. 35

339ZJ Further information orders

- (1) A magistrates’ court or (in Scotland) the sheriff must, on an application made by a relevant person, make a further information order if satisfied that the requirements for making the order are met (see subsection (5) or (as the case may be) subsection (6)). 40
- (2) A further information order is an order requiring a person to whom a further information notice has been given under section 339ZH or 339ZI to provide—
- (a) the further information specified or described in the notice, or
- (b) such other information as the court or sheriff making the order thinks appropriate. 45
- (3) The order must specify—
- (a) how the further information is to be provided, and

- (b) the date by which it is to be provided.
- (4) An application for a further information order may not be made before the end of—
 - (a) the date specified in the further information notice as the date by which the further information referred to in the notice is to be provided, or 5
 - (b) if later, 7 working days beginning with the first working day after the day on which the notice is given.
- (5) The requirements for making a further information order, where the further information notice to which the order relates was given under section 339ZH, are that— 10
 - (a) the further information required to be given under the order would relate to a matter arising from a disclosure made under this Part,
 - (b) the further information would assist in investigating whether a person is engaged in money laundering or in determining whether an investigation of that kind should be started, 15
 - (c) the person to whom the further information notice was given has failed to comply with it by the later of the times mentioned in subsection (4), and 20
 - (d) it is reasonable in all the circumstances for the further information required under the order to be provided.
- (6) The requirements for making a further information order, where the further information notice to which the order relates was given under section 339ZI, are that— 25
 - (a) the court or sheriff is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe the matters mentioned in section 339ZI(4)(a) to (c),
 - (b) the person to whom the notice was given has failed to comply with it by the later of the times mentioned in subsection (4), and
 - (c) it is reasonable in all the circumstances for the further information required under the order to be provided. 30
- (7) If a person fails to comply with a further information order the magistrates’ court or (as the case may be) the sheriff may order the person to pay an amount not exceeding £5,000.
- (8) In the case of an order made by a magistrates’ court, the sum mentioned in subsection (7) is to be treated as adjudged to be paid by a conviction of the court for the purposes of the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 or (as the case may be) the Magistrates’ Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/1675 (N.I. 26)). 35
- (9) In order to take account of changes in the value of money the Secretary of State may by regulations substitute another sum for the sum for the time being specified in subsection (7). 40
- (10) In this section—
 - “relevant person” means—
 - (a) in the case of an application to a magistrates’ court, a senior National Crime Agency officer, or 45
 - (b) in the case of an application to the sheriff—
 - (i) a procurator fiscal,

- (ii) a senior National Crime Agency officer, or
- (iii) the Scottish Ministers;
- “senior National Crime Agency officer” means –
 - (a) the Director General of the National Crime Agency, or
 - (b) any other National Crime Agency officer authorised by the Director General (whether generally or specifically) for this purpose; 5
- “working day” means a day other than –
 - (a) a Saturday,
 - (b) a Sunday, 10
 - (c) Christmas Day,
 - (d) Good Friday, or
 - (e) a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom in which the person is when the further information notice concerned is given. 15

339ZK Statements

- (1) A statement made by a person in response to a further information notice, or a further information order, may not be used in evidence against the person in criminal proceedings. 20
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply –
 - (a) in the case of proceedings under this Part,
 - (b) on a prosecution for perjury, or
 - (c) on a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence, the person makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in subsection (1). 25
- (3) A statement may not be used by virtue of subsection (2)(c) unless –
 - (a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or
 - (b) a question relating to it is asked,
 by or on behalf of the person in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution. 30
- (4) In subsection (2)(b) the reference to a prosecution for perjury is –
 - (a) in the case of England and Wales, a reference to a prosecution for an offence under section 5 of the Perjury Act 1911;
 - (b) in the case of Northern Ireland, a reference to a prosecution for an offence under Article 10 of the Perjury (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1714 (N.I. 19)). 35

339ZL Appeals

- (1) An appeal from a decision on an application for a further information order lies to the relevant appeal court. 40
- (2) An appeal under this section lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings on the application.
- (3) The “relevant appeal court” is –
 - (a) the Crown Court, in the case of a decision made by a magistrates’ court in England and Wales; 45

- (b) a county court, in the case of a decision made by a magistrates' court in Northern Ireland;
 - (c) the Sheriff Appeal Court, in the case of a decision made by the sheriff.
- (4) On an appeal under this section the relevant appeal court may – 5
- (a) make or (as the case may be) discharge a further information order, or
 - (b) vary the order.

339ZM Supplementary

- (1) A further information order does not confer the right to require a person to provide privileged information. 10
- (2) “Privileged information” is information which a person would be entitled to refuse to provide on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court or, in Scotland, legal privilege as defined by section 412. 15
- (3) Information provided in pursuance of a further information notice, or a further information order, is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).
- (4) An application for a further information order may be heard and determined in private. 20
- (5) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to further information orders.”

CHAPTER 3

CIVIL RECOVERY 25

12 Forfeiture of certain personal (or moveable) property

In Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (civil recovery of the proceeds etc of unlawful conduct), after section 303A insert –

“CHAPTER 3A

RECOVERY OF LISTED ASSETS IN SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS 30

Definition of listed asset

303B “Listed asset”

- (1) In this Chapter, a “listed asset” means an item of property that falls within one of the following descriptions of property – 35
- (a) precious metals;
 - (b) precious stones;
 - (c) watches;
 - (d) artistic works;
 - (e) face-value vouchers;

- (f) postage stamps.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend subsection (1) –
- (a) by removing a description of property;
 - (b) by adding a description of tangible personal (or corporeal moveable) property. 5
- (3) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers and the Department of Justice before making regulations under subsection (2).
- (4) In this section –
- (a) “precious metal” means gold, silver or platinum (whether in an unmanufactured or a manufactured state); 10
 - (b) “artistic work” means a piece of work falling within section 4(1)(a) of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988;
 - (c) “face-value voucher” means a voucher in physical form that represents a right to receive goods or services to the value of an amount stated on it. 15

Searches

303C Searches

- (1) If a relevant officer is lawfully on any premises and has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is on the premises a seizable listed asset, the relevant officer may search for the listed asset there. 20
- (2) The powers conferred by subsection (5) are exercisable by a relevant officer if –
- (a) the relevant officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is a seizable listed asset in a vehicle,
 - (b) it appears to the officer that the vehicle is under the control of a person (the suspect) who is in or in the vicinity of the vehicle, and 25
 - (c) the vehicle is in a place falling within subsection (3).
- (3) The places referred to in subsection (2)(c) are –
- (a) a place to which, at the time of the proposed exercise of the powers, the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission, and 30
 - (b) any other place to which at that time people have ready access but which is not a dwelling. 35
- (4) But if the vehicle is in a garden or yard or other land occupied with and used for the purposes of a dwelling, the relevant officer may exercise the powers conferred by subsection (5) only if the relevant officer has reasonable grounds for believing –
- (a) that the suspect does not reside in the dwelling, and 40
 - (b) that the vehicle is not in the place in question with the express or implied permission of a person who resides in the dwelling.
- (5) The powers conferred by this subsection are –
- (a) power to require the suspect to permit entry to the vehicle;
 - (b) power to require the suspect to permit a search of the vehicle. 45

-
- (6) If a relevant officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person (the suspect) is carrying a seizable listed asset, the relevant officer may require the suspect –
- (a) to permit a search of any article the suspect has with him or her;
 - (b) to permit a search of the suspect’s person. 5
- (7) The powers conferred by subsections (5) and (6) are exercisable only so far as the relevant officer thinks it necessary or expedient.
- (8) A relevant officer may –
- (a) in exercising powers conferred by subsection (5), detain the vehicle for so long as is necessary for their exercise; 10
 - (b) in exercising powers conferred by subsection (6)(b), detain the suspect for so long as is necessary for their exercise.
- (9) In this Chapter, a “relevant officer” means –
- (a) an officer of Revenue and Customs,
 - (b) a constable, 15
 - (c) an SFO officer, or
 - (d) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this Chapter by the Secretary of State under section 453.
- (10) For the purposes of this section a listed asset is a seizable listed asset if –
- (a) all or part of it is recoverable property or is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct, and
 - (b) the value of the asset, or the part of it that falls within paragraph (a), is not less than the minimum value. 25
- (11) Where a power conferred by this section is being exercised in respect of more than one seizable listed asset, this section is to apply as if the value of each asset or (as the case may be) part of an asset was equal to the aggregate value of all of those assets or parts.
- 303D Searches: supplemental provision 30**
- (1) The powers conferred by section 303C –
- (a) are exercisable only so far as reasonably required for the purpose of finding a listed asset;
 - (b) include the power to carry out (or arrange for the carrying out of) tests on anything found during the course of the search for the purpose of establishing whether it is a listed asset; 35
 - (c) are exercisable by an officer of Revenue and Customs only so far as the officer is exercising a function relating to a matter other than an excluded matter;
 - (d) are exercisable by an SFO officer or an accredited financial investigator only in relation to the following – 40
 - (i) premises in England, Wales or Northern Ireland (in the case of section 303C(1));
 - (ii) vehicles and suspects in England, Wales or Northern Ireland (in the case of section 303C(5) and (8)(a)); 45
 - (iii) suspects in England, Wales or Northern Ireland (in the case of section 303C(6) and (8)(b)).

- (2) The reference in subsection (1)(c) to an excluded matter is to a matter specified in section 54(4)(b) of, or in any of paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 14 to 30 of Schedule 1 to, the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005.
- (3) Section 303C does not require a person to submit to an intimate search or strip search (within the meaning of section 164 of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979). 5

303E Prior approval

- (1) The powers conferred by section 303C may be exercised only with the appropriate approval unless, in the circumstances, it is not practicable to obtain that approval before exercising the power. 10
- (2) The appropriate approval means the approval of a judicial officer or (if that is not practicable in any case) the approval of a senior officer.
- (3) A judicial officer means – 15
- (a) in relation to England and Wales and Northern Ireland, a justice of the peace;
 - (b) in relation to Scotland, the sheriff.
- (4) A senior officer means – 20
- (a) in relation to the exercise of a power by an officer of Revenue and Customs, such an officer of a rank designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs as equivalent to that of a senior police officer;
 - (b) in relation to the exercise of a power by a constable, a senior police officer;
 - (c) in relation to the exercise of a power by an SFO officer, the Director of the Serious Fraud Office; 25
 - (d) in relation to the exercise of a power by an accredited financial investigator who is – 30
 - (i) a member of the civilian staff of a police force in England and Wales (including the metropolitan police force), within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011,
 - (ii) a member of staff of the City of London police force, or
 - (iii) a member of staff of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, 35
 a senior police officer;
 - (e) in relation to the exercise of a power by an accredited financial investigator who does not fall within paragraph (d), an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for this purpose by the Secretary of State under section 453. 40
- (5) A senior police officer means a police officer of at least the rank of inspector.
- (6) If the powers are exercised without the approval of a judicial officer in a case where – 45
- (a) no property is seized by virtue of section 303J, or
 - (b) any property so seized is not detained for more than 48 hours (calculated in accordance with section 303K(5)),

- the relevant officer who exercised the power must give a written report to the appointed person.
- (7) But the duty in subsection (6) does not apply if, during the course of exercising the powers conferred by section 303C, the relevant officer seizes cash by virtue of section 294 and the cash so seized is detained for more than 48 hours (calculated in accordance with section 295(1B)). 5
- (8) A report under subsection (6) must give particulars of the circumstances which led the relevant officer to believe that—
- (a) the powers were exercisable, and
 - (b) it was not practicable to obtain the approval of a judicial officer. 10
- (9) In this section and section 303F, the appointed person means—
- (a) in relation to England and Wales, a person appointed by the Secretary of State;
 - (b) in relation to Scotland, a person appointed by the Scottish Ministers; 15
 - (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, a person appointed by the Department of Justice.
- (10) The appointed person must not be a person employed under or for the purposes of a government department or of the Scottish Administration; and the terms and conditions of the person’s appointment, including any remuneration or expenses to be paid to the person, are to be determined by the person making the appointment. 20
- 303F Report on exercise of powers**
- (1) As soon as possible after the end of each financial year, the appointed person must prepare a report for that year. 25
- (2) “Financial year” means—
- (a) the period beginning with the day on which section 12 of the Criminal Finances Act 2017 (which inserted this section) came into force and ending with the next 31 March (which is the first financial year), and
 - (b) each subsequent period of 12 months beginning with 1 April. 30
- (3) The report must give the appointed person’s opinion as to the circumstances and manner in which the powers conferred by section 303C are being exercised in cases where the relevant officer who exercised them is required to give a report under section 303E(6). 35
- (4) In the report, the appointed person may make any recommendations he or she considers appropriate.
- (5) The appointed person must send a copy of the report to whichever of the Secretary of State, the Scottish Administration or the Department of Justice appointed the person. 40
- (6) The Secretary of State must lay a copy of any report the Secretary of State receives under this section before Parliament and arrange for it to be published.
- (7) The Scottish Ministers must lay a copy of any report they receive under this section before the Scottish Parliament and arrange for it to be published. 45

- (8) The Department of Justice must lay a copy of any report it receives under this section before the Northern Ireland Assembly and arrange for it to be published.
- (9) Section 41(3) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 applies for the purposes of subsection (8) in relation to the laying of a copy of a report as it applies in relation to the laying of a statutory document under an enactment. 5
- 303G Code of practice: Secretary of State**
- (1) The Secretary of State must make a code of practice in connection with the exercise by officers of Revenue and Customs, SFO officers and (in relation to England and Wales) constables and accredited financial investigators of the powers conferred by section 303C. 10
- (2) Where the Secretary of State proposes to issue a code of practice, the Secretary of State must— 15
- (a) publish a draft,
 - (b) consider any representations made about the draft by the Scottish Ministers, the Department of Justice or any other person, and
 - (c) if the Secretary of State thinks it appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any such representations. 20
- (3) The Secretary of State must lay a draft of the code before Parliament.
- (4) When the Secretary of State has laid a draft of the code before Parliament, the Secretary of State may bring it into operation by regulations.
- (5) The Secretary of State may revise the whole or any part of the code and issue the code as revised; and subsections (2) to (4) apply to such a revised code as they apply to the original code. 25
- (6) A failure by an officer of Revenue and Customs, an SFO officer, a constable or an accredited financial investigator to comply with a provision of the code does not of itself make him or her liable to criminal or civil proceedings. 30
- (7) The code is admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and is to be taken into account by a court or tribunal in any case in which it appears to the court or tribunal to be relevant.
- 303H Code of practice: Scotland** 35
- (1) The Scottish Ministers must make a code of practice in connection with the exercise by constables in relation to Scotland of the powers conferred by section 303C.
- (2) Where the Scottish Ministers propose to issue a code of practice, they must— 40
- (a) publish a draft,
 - (b) consider any representations made about the draft, and
 - (c) if they think it appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any such representations.

- (3) The Scottish Ministers must lay a draft of the code before the Scottish Parliament.
- (4) When the Scottish Ministers have laid a draft of the code before the Scottish Parliament, they may bring it into operation by order.
- (5) The Scottish Ministers may revise the whole or any part of the code and issue the code as revised; and subsections (2) to (4) apply to such a revised code as they apply to the original code. 5
- (6) A failure by a constable to comply with a provision of the code does not of itself make the constable liable to criminal or civil proceedings.
- (7) The code is admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and is to be taken into account by a court or tribunal in any case in which it appears to the court or tribunal to be relevant. 10

303I Code of practice: Northern Ireland

- (1) The Department of Justice must make a code of practice in connection with the exercise by constables and accredited financial investigators, in relation to Northern Ireland, of the powers conferred by section 303C. 15
- (2) Where the Department of Justice proposes to issue a code of practice, it must—
 - (a) publish a draft, 20
 - (b) consider any representations made about the draft, and
 - (c) if the Department of Justice thinks it appropriate, modify the draft in the light of any such representations.
- (3) The Department of Justice must lay a draft of the code before the Northern Ireland Assembly. 25
- (4) When the Department of Justice has laid a draft of the code before the Northern Ireland Assembly, the Department of Justice may bring it into operation by order.
- (5) Section 41(3) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 applies for the purposes of subsections (3) and (4) in relation to the laying of a draft as it applies in relation to the laying of a statutory document under an enactment. 30
- (6) The Department of Justice may revise the whole or any part of the code and issue the code as revised; and subsections (2) to (5) apply to such a revised code as they apply to the original code. 35
- (7) A failure by a constable or accredited financial investigator to comply with a provision of the code does not of itself make him or her liable to criminal or civil proceedings.
- (8) The code is admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and is to be taken into account by a court or tribunal in any case in which it appears to the court or tribunal to be relevant. 40

Seizure and detention

303J Seizure of listed assets

- (1) A relevant officer may seize any item of property if the relevant officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that—
 - (a) it is a listed asset, 5
 - (b) it is recoverable property or intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct, and
 - (c) the value of it is not less than the minimum value.
- (2) A relevant officer may also seize any item of property if—
 - (a) the relevant officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting the item to be a listed asset, 10
 - (b) the relevant officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that part of the item is recoverable property or intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct,
 - (c) the relevant officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the value of the part to which the suspicion relates is not less than the minimum value, and 15
 - (d) it is not reasonably practicable to seize only that part.
- (3) Where the powers conferred by this section are being exercised by a relevant officer in respect of more than one item of property, this section is to apply as if the value of each item was equal to the aggregate value of all of those items. 20
- (4) The references in subsection (3) to the value of an item are to be read as including references to the value of part of an item where the power conferred by subsection (2) is being exercised (whether alone or in conjunction with the power conferred by subsection (1)). 25
- (5) The powers conferred by this section are exercisable by an officer of Revenue and Customs only so far as the officer is exercising a function relating to a matter other than an excluded matter.
- (6) But the powers may be exercised by the officer in reliance on a suspicion that relates to an excluded matter. 30
- (7) The references in subsections (5) and (6) to an excluded matter are to a matter specified in section 54(4)(b) of, or in any of paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 14 to 30 of Schedule 1 to, the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005. 35
- (8) This section does not authorise the seizure by an SFO officer or an accredited financial investigator of an item of property found in Scotland.

303K Initial detention of seized property

- (1) Property seized under section 303J may be detained for an initial period of 6 hours. 40
- (2) Property seized under section 303J may be detained beyond the initial period of 6 hours only if its continued detention is authorised by a senior officer.

- (3) If the continued detention of property seized under section 303J is authorised under subsection (2), the property may be detained for a further period of 42 hours.
- (4) Subsections (1) to (3) authorise the detention of property only for so long as a relevant officer continues to have reasonable grounds for suspicion in relation to that property as described in section 303J(1) or (2) (as the case may be). 5
- (5) In calculating a period of hours for the purposes of this section, no account shall be taken of – 10
- (a) any Saturday or Sunday,
 - (b) Christmas Day,
 - (c) Good Friday,
 - (d) any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom within which the property is seized, or 15
 - (e) any day prescribed under section 8(2) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 as a court holiday in a sheriff court in the sheriff court district within which the property is seized.
- (6) “Senior officer” has the same meaning in this section as it has in section 303E. 20

303L Further detention of seized property

- (1) The period for which property seized under section 303J, or any part of that property, may be detained may be extended by an order made – 25
- (a) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, by a magistrates’ court;
 - (b) in Scotland, by the sheriff.
- (2) An order under subsection (1) may not authorise the detention of any property – 30
- (a) beyond the end of the period of 6 months beginning with the date of the order, and
 - (b) in the case of any further order under this section, beyond the end of the period of 2 years beginning with the date of the first order.
- (3) A justice of the peace may also exercise the power of a magistrates’ court to make the first order under subsection (1) extending a particular period of detention. 35
- (4) An application for an order under subsection (1) may be made – 40
- (a) in relation to England and Wales and Northern Ireland, by a person specified in subsection (5);
 - (b) in relation to Scotland, by the Scottish Ministers in connection with their functions under section 303O or by a procurator fiscal.
- (5) The persons referred to in subsection (4)(a) are – 45
- (a) the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs,
 - (b) a constable,
 - (c) an SFO officer, or

-
- (d) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this Chapter by the Secretary of State under section 453.
- (6) The court, sheriff or justice may make the order if satisfied, in relation to the item of property to be further detained, that— 5
- (a) it is a listed asset,
- (b) the value of it is not less than the minimum value, and
- (c) condition 1 or condition 2 is met.
- (7) Subsection (6)(b) does not apply where the application is for a second or subsequent order under this section. 10
- (8) Condition 1 is that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the property is recoverable property and that either—
- (a) its continued detention is justified while its derivation is further investigated or consideration is given to bringing (in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the property is connected, or 15
- (b) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the property is connected have been started and have not been concluded.
- (9) Condition 2 is that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the property is intended to be used in unlawful conduct and that either— 20
- (a) its continued detention is justified while its intended use is further investigated or consideration is given to bringing (in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the property is connected, or 25
- (b) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the property is connected have been started and have not been concluded.
- (10) Where an application for an order under subsection (1) relates to an item of property seized under section 303J(2), the court, sheriff or justice may make the order if satisfied that— 30
- (a) the item of property is a listed asset,
- (b) condition 1 or 2 is met in respect of part of the item,
- (c) the value of that part is not less than the minimum value, and
- (d) it is not reasonably practicable to detain only that part. 35
- (11) Subsection (10)(c) does not apply where the application is for a second or subsequent order under this section
- (12) Where an application for an order under subsection (1) is made in respect of two or more items of property that were seized at the same time and by the same person, this section is to apply as if the value of each item was equal to the aggregate value of all of those items. 40
- (13) The references in subsection (12) to the value of an item are to be read as including references to the value of part of an item where subsection (10) applies in relation to one or more of the items in respect of which the application under subsection (1) is made. 45
- (14) An order under subsection (1) must provide for notice to be given to persons affected by it.

303M Testing and safekeeping of property seized under section 303J

- (1) A relevant officer may carry out (or arrange for the carrying out of) tests on any item of property seized under section 303J for the purpose of establishing whether it is a listed asset.
- (2) A relevant officer must arrange for any item of property seized under section 303J to be safely stored throughout the period during which it is detained under this Chapter. 5

303N Release of detained property

- (1) This section applies while any property is detained under section 303K or 303L. 10
- (2) A magistrates' court or (in Scotland) the sheriff may direct the release of the whole or any part of the property if the following condition is met.
- (3) The condition is that the court or sheriff is satisfied, on an application by the person from whom the property was seized, that the conditions in section 303K or 303L (as the case may be) for the detention of the property are no longer met in relation to the property to be released. 15
- (4) A relevant officer or (in Scotland) a procurator fiscal may, after notifying the magistrates' court, sheriff or justice under whose order property is being detained, release the whole or any part of it if satisfied that the detention of the property to be released is no longer justified. 20

Forfeiture

303O Forfeiture

- (1) While property is detained under this Chapter, an application for the forfeiture of the whole or any part of it may be made – 25
 - (a) to a magistrates' court by a person specified in subsection (2);
 - (b) to the sheriff by the Scottish Ministers.
- (2) The persons referred to in subsection (1)(a) are – 30
 - (a) the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs,
 - (b) a constable,
 - (c) an SFO officer, or
 - (d) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this Chapter by the Secretary of State under section 453.
- (3) The court or sheriff may order the forfeiture of the property or any part of it if satisfied that – 35
 - (a) the property is a listed asset, and
 - (b) what is to be forfeited is recoverable property or intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.
- (4) Subsection (3) ceases to apply on the transfer of an application made under this section in accordance with section 303R(1)(a) or (b). 40
- (5) Where an application for the forfeiture of any property is made under this section, the property is to be detained (and may not be released under any power conferred by this Chapter) until any proceedings in

pursuance of the application (including any proceedings on appeal) are concluded.

- (6) Where the property to which the application relates is being detained under this Chapter as part of an item of property, having been seized under section 303J(2), subsection (5) is to be read as if it required the continued detention of the whole of the item of property. 5

303P Associated and joint property

- (1) Sections 303Q and 303R apply if—
- (a) an application is made under section 303O in respect of property detained under this Chapter, 10
 - (b) the court or sheriff is satisfied that the property is a listed asset,
 - (c) the court or sheriff is satisfied that all or part of the property is recoverable property or intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct, and
 - (d) there exists property that is associated with the property in relation to which the court or sheriff is satisfied as mentioned in paragraph (c). 15
- (2) Sections 303Q and 303R also apply in England and Wales and Northern Ireland if—
- (a) an application is made under section 303O in respect of property detained under this Chapter, 20
 - (b) the court is satisfied that the property is a listed asset,
 - (c) the court is satisfied that all or part of the property is recoverable property, and
 - (d) the property in relation to which the court is satisfied as mentioned in paragraph (c) belongs to joint tenants and one of the tenants is an excepted joint owner. 25
- (3) In this section and sections 303Q and 303R “associated property” means property of any of the following descriptions that is not itself the forfeitable property— 30
- (a) any interest in the forfeitable property;
 - (b) any other interest in the property in which the forfeitable property subsists;
 - (c) if the forfeitable property is a tenancy in common, the tenancy of the other tenant; 35
 - (d) if (in Scotland) the forfeitable property is owned in common, the interest of the other owner;
 - (e) if the forfeitable property is part of a larger property, but not a separate part, the remainder of that property.

References to property being associated with forfeitable property are to be read accordingly. 40

- (4) In this section and sections 303Q and 303R the “forfeitable property” means the property in relation to which the court or sheriff is satisfied as mentioned in subsection (1)(c) or (2)(c) (as the case may be).

303Q Agreements about associated and joint property 45

- (1) Where—
- (a) this section applies, and

- (b) the person who applied for the order under section 303O (on the one hand) and the person who holds the associated property or who is the excepted joint owner (on the other hand) agree, the magistrates' court or sheriff may, instead of making an order under section 303O(3), make an order requiring the person who holds the associated property or who is the excepted joint owner to make a payment to a person identified in the order. 5
- (2) The amount of the payment is (subject to subsection (3)) to be the amount which the persons referred to in subsection (1)(b) agree represents— 10
- (a) in a case where this section applies by virtue of section 303P(1), the value of the forfeitable property;
- (b) in a case where this section applies by virtue of section 303P(2), the value of the forfeitable property less the value of the excepted joint owner's share. 15
- (3) The amount of the payment may be reduced if the person who applied for the order under section 303O agrees that the other party to the agreement has suffered loss as a result of the seizure of the forfeitable property and any associated property under section 303J and its subsequent detention. 20
- (4) The reduction that is permissible by virtue of subsection (3) is such amount as the parties to the agreement agree is reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.
- (5) An order under subsection (1) may, so far as required for giving effect to the agreement, include provision for vesting, creating or extinguishing any interest in property. 25
- (6) For the purposes of section 308(2), on the making of an order under subsection (1), the forfeitable property is to be treated as if it had been forfeited.
- (7) If there is more than one item of associated property or more than one excepted joint owner, the total amount to be paid under subsection (1), and the part of that amount which is to be provided by each person who holds any such associated property or who is an excepted joint owner, is to be agreed between both (or all) of them and the person who applied for the order under section 303O. 30
- (8) If the person who applied for the order under section 303O was a constable, an SFO officer or an accredited financial investigator, that person may enter into an agreement for the purposes of this section only with the prior approval of a senior officer within the meaning of section 303E. 35
- (9) An amount received under an order under subsection (1) must be applied as follows— 40
- (a) first, it must be applied in payment or reimbursement of any reasonable costs incurred in storing or insuring the forfeitable property and any associated property whilst detained under this Part; 45
- (b) second, it must be paid—
- (i) if the order was made by a magistrates' court, into the Consolidated Fund;

- (ii) if the order was made by the sheriff, into the Scottish Consolidated Fund.

303R Associated and joint property: default of agreement

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Where this section applies and there is no agreement under section 303Q, the magistrates' court or sheriff – | 5 |
| (a) must transfer the application made under section 303O to the relevant court if satisfied that the value of the forfeitable property and any associated property is £10,000 or more; | |
| (b) may transfer the application made under section 303O to the relevant court if satisfied that the value of the forfeitable property and any associated property is less than £10,000. | 10 |
| (2) The “relevant court” is – | |
| (a) the High Court, where the application under section 303O was made to a magistrates' court; | |
| (b) the Court of Session, where the application under section 303O was made to the sheriff. | 15 |
| (3) Where (under subsection (1)(a) or (b)) an application made under section 303O is transferred to the relevant court, the relevant court may order the forfeiture of the property to which the application relates, or any part of that property, if satisfied that – | 20 |
| (a) the property is a listed asset, and | |
| (b) what is to be forfeited is recoverable property or intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct. | |
| (4) The relevant court may, as well as making an order under subsection (3), make an order – | 25 |
| (a) providing for the forfeiture of the associated property or (as the case may be) for the excepted joint owner's interest to be extinguished, or | |
| (b) providing for the excepted joint owner's interest to be severed. | |
| (5) Where (under subsection (1)(b)) the magistrates' court or sheriff decides not to transfer an application made under section 303O to the relevant court, the magistrates' court or sheriff may, as well as making an order under section 303O(3), make an order – | 30 |
| (a) providing for the forfeiture of the associated property or (as the case may be) for the excepted joint owner's interest to be extinguished, or | 35 |
| (b) providing for the excepted joint owner's interest to be severed. | |
| (6) An order under subsection (4) or (5) may be made only if the relevant court, the magistrates' court or the sheriff (as the case may be) thinks it just and equitable to do so. | 40 |
| (7) <i>An order under subsection (4) or (5) must provide for the payment of an amount to the person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner.</i> | |
| (8) In making an order under subsection (4) or (5), and including provision in it by virtue of subsection (7), the relevant court, the magistrates' court or the sheriff (as the case may be) must have regard to – | 45 |

- (a) the rights of any person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner and the value to that person of that property or (as the case may) of that person's share (including any value that cannot be assessed in terms of money), and 5
 - (b) the interest of the person who applied for the order under section 303O in realising the value of the forfeitable property.
 - (9) If the relevant court, the magistrates' court or the sheriff (as the case may be) is satisfied that –
 - (a) the person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner has suffered loss as a result of the seizure of the forfeitable property and any associated property under section 303J and its subsequent detention, and 10
 - (b) the circumstances are exceptional,
an order under subsection (4) or (5) may require the payment of compensation to that person. 15
 - (10) The amount of compensation to be paid by virtue of subsection (9) is the amount the magistrates' court, the sheriff or the relevant court (as the case may be) thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances. 20
 - (11) Compensation to be paid by virtue of subsection (9) is to be paid in the same way that compensation is to be paid under section 303W.
- 303S Sections 303O and 303R: appeals**
- (1) Any party to proceedings for an order for the forfeiture of property under section 303O may appeal against – 25
 - (a) the making of an order under section 303O;
 - (b) the making of an order under section 303R(5);
 - (c) a decision not to make an order under section 303O unless the reason that no order was made is that an order was instead made under section 303Q; 30
 - (d) a decision not to make an order under section 303R(5).
Paragraphs (c) and (d) do not apply if the application for the order under section 303O was transferred in accordance with section 303R(1)(a) or (b).
 - (2) An appeal under subsection (1) lies – 35
 - (a) in relation to England and Wales, to the Crown Court;
 - (b) in relation to Scotland, to the Sheriff Appeal Court;
 - (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, to a county court.
 - (3) An appeal under subsection (1) must be made before the end of the period of 30 days starting with the day on which the court makes the order or decision. 40
 - (4) The court hearing the appeal may make any order it thinks appropriate.
 - (5) If the court upholds an appeal against an order forfeiting property, it may order the release of the whole or any part of the property.

303T Realisation of forfeited property

- (1) If property is forfeited under section 303O or 303R, a relevant officer must realise the property or make arrangements for its realisation.
- (2) But the property is not to be realised –
 - (a) before the end of the period within which an appeal may be made (whether under section 303S or otherwise), or
 - (b) if an appeal is made within that period, before the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of.
- (3) The realisation of property under subsection (1) must be carried out, so far as practicable, in the manner best calculated to maximise the amount obtained for the property.

303U Proceeds of realisation

- (1) The proceeds of property realised under section 303T must be applied as follows –
 - (a) first, they must be applied in making any payment required to be made by virtue of section 303R(7);
 - (b) second, they must be applied in payment or reimbursement of any reasonable costs incurred in storing or insuring the property whilst detained under this Part and in realising the property;
 - (c) third, they must be paid –
 - (i) if the property was forfeited by a magistrates' court or the High Court, into the Consolidated Fund;
 - (ii) if the property was forfeited by the sheriff or the Court of Session, into the Scottish Consolidated Fund.
- (2) If what is realised under section 303T represents part only of an item of property seized under section 303J and detained under this Chapter, the reference in subsection (1)(b) to costs incurred in storing or insuring the property is to be read as a reference to costs incurred in storing or insuring the whole of the item of property.

Supplementary

303V Victims and other owners

- (1) A person who claims that any property detained under this Chapter, or any part of it, belongs to him or her may apply for the property or part to be released.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) is to be made –
 - (a) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, to a magistrates' court;
 - (b) in Scotland, to the sheriff.
- (3) The application may be made in the course of proceedings under section 303L or 303O or at any other time.
- (4) The court or sheriff may order the property to which the application relates to be released to the applicant if it appears to the court or sheriff that –

- (a) the applicant was deprived of the property to which the application relates, or of property which it represents, by unlawful conduct,
 - (b) the property the applicant was deprived of was not, immediately before the applicant was deprived of it, recoverable property, and
 - (c) the property belongs to the applicant.
- (5) If subsection (6) applies, the court or sheriff may order the property to which the application relates to be released to the applicant or to the person from whom it was seized. 10
- (6) This subsection applies where –
 - (a) the applicant is not the person from whom the property to which the application relates was seized,
 - (b) it appears to the court or sheriff that that property belongs to the applicant, 15
 - (c) the court or sheriff is satisfied that the release condition is met in relation to that property, and
 - (d) no objection to the making of an order under subsection (5) has been made by the person from whom that property was seized.
- (7) The release condition is met – 20
 - (a) in relation to property detained under section 303K or 303L, if the conditions in section 303K or (as the case may be) 303L for the detention of the property are no longer met, and
 - (b) in relation to property detained under section 303O, if the court or sheriff decides not to make an order under that section in relation to the property. 25

303W Compensation

- (1) If no order under section 303O, 303Q or 303R is made in respect of any property detained under this Chapter, the person to whom the property belongs or from whom it was seized may make an application for compensation. 30
- (2) An application under subsection (1) is to be made –
 - (a) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, to a magistrates' court;
 - (b) in Scotland, to the sheriff. 35
- (3) *If the court or sheriff is satisfied that the applicant has suffered loss as a result of the detention of the property and that the circumstances are exceptional, the court or sheriff may order compensation to be paid to the applicant.*
- (4) *The amount of compensation to be paid is the amount the court or sheriff thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.* 40
- (5) *If the property was seized by an officer of Revenue and Customs, the compensation is to be paid by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.*
- (6) *If the property was seized by a constable, the compensation is to be paid as follows –* 45

- (a) *in the case of a constable of a police force in England and Wales, it is to be paid out of the police fund from which the expenses of the police force are met;*
- (b) *in the case of a constable of the Police Service of Scotland, it is to be paid by the Scottish Police Authority;* 5
- (c) *in the case of a police officer within the meaning of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000, it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.*
- (7) *If the property was seized by an SFO officer, the compensation is to be paid by the Director of the Serious Fraud Office.* 10
- (8) *If the property was seized by an accredited financial investigator who was not an officer of Revenue and Customs, a constable or an SFO officer, the compensation is to be paid as follows –*
- (a) *in the case of an investigator who was –*
- (i) *a member of the civilian staff of a police force (including the metropolitan police force), within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, or* 15
- (ii) *a member of staff of the City of London police force, it is to be paid out of the police fund from which the expenses of the police force are met,* 20
- (b) *in the case of an investigator who was a member of staff of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland,*
- (c) *in the case of an investigator who was a member of staff of a department of the Government of the United Kingdom, it is to be paid by the Minister of the Crown in charge of the department or by the department,* 25
- (d) *in the case of an investigator who was a member of staff of a Northern Ireland department, it is to be paid by the department,*
- (e) *in the case of an investigator who was exercising a function of the Welsh Revenue Authority, it is to be paid by the Welsh Revenue Authority, and* 30
- (f) *in any other case, it is to be paid by the employer of the investigator.*
- (9) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend subsection (8).
- (10) The power in subsection (9) is exercisable by the Department of Justice (and not by the Secretary of State) so far as it may be used to make provision which could be made by an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly without the consent of the Secretary of State (see sections 6 to 8 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.) 35
- (11) If an order under section 303O, 303Q or 303R is made in respect only of a part of any property detained under this Chapter, this section has effect in relation to the other part. 40

303X Powers for prosecutors to appear in proceedings

- (1) The Director of Public Prosecutions or the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland may appear for a constable or an accredited financial investigator in proceedings under this Chapter if the Director – 45

- (a) is asked by, or on behalf of, a constable or (as the case may be) an accredited financial investigator to do so, and
 - (b) considers it appropriate to do so.
- (2) The Director of Public Prosecutions may appear for the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs or an officer of Revenue and Customs in proceedings under this Chapter if the Director –
 - (a) is asked by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs or (as the case may be) an officer of Revenue and Customs to do so, and
 - (b) considers it appropriate to do so.
- (3) The Directors may charge fees for the provision of services under this section.
- (4) The references in subsection (1) to an accredited financial investigator do not include an accredited financial investigator who is an officer of Revenue and Customs but the references in subsection (2) to an officer of Revenue and Customs do include an accredited financial investigator who is an officer of Revenue and Customs.

303Y “The minimum value”

- (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, “the minimum value” is £1,000.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the amount for the time being specified in subsection (1).
- (3) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers and the Department of Justice before making regulations under subsection (2).

303Z Financial investigators

- Where an accredited financial investigator of a particular description –
- (a) applies for an order under section 303L,
 - (b) applies for forfeiture under section 303O, or
 - (c) brings an appeal under, or relating to, this Chapter,
- any subsequent step in the application or appeal, or any further application or appeal relating to the same matter, may be taken, made or brought by a different accredited financial investigator of the same description.”

13 Forfeiture of money held in bank and building society accounts

In Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (civil recovery of the proceeds etc

of unlawful conduct), after section 303Z (inserted by section 12 above) insert –

“CHAPTER 3B

FORFEITURE OF MONEY HELD IN BANK AND BUILDING SOCIETY ACCOUNTS

Freezing of bank and building society accounts

303Z1 Application for account freezing order	5
(1) This section applies if an enforcement officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that money held in an account maintained with a bank or building society –	
(a) is recoverable property, or	
(b) is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.	10
(2) Where this section applies (but subject to section 303Z2) the enforcement officer may apply to the relevant court for an account freezing order in relation to the account in which the money is held.	
(3) For the purposes of this Chapter –	
(a) an account freezing order is an order that, subject to any exclusions (see section 303Z5), prohibits each person by or for whom the account to which the order applies is operated from making withdrawals or payments from the account;	15
(b) an account is operated by or for a person if the person is an account holder or a signatory or identified as a beneficiary in relation to the account.	20
(4) An application for an account freezing order may be made without notice if the circumstances of the case are such that notice of the application would prejudice the taking of any steps under this Chapter to forfeit money that is recoverable property or intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.	25
(5) The money referred to in subsection (1) may be all or part of the credit balance of the account.	
(6) In this Chapter –	
“bank” has the meaning given by section 303Z7;	30
“building society” has the same meaning as in the Building Societies Act 1986;	
“enforcement officer” means –	
(a) an officer of Revenue and Customs,	
(b) a constable,	35
(c) an SFO officer, or	
(d) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this Chapter by the Secretary of State under section 453;	40
“the minimum amount” has the meaning given by section 303Z8;	
“relevant court” –	
(a) in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, means a magistrates’ court, and	

(b) in Scotland, means the sheriff.

303Z2 Restrictions on making of application under section 303Z1

- (1) The power to apply for an account freezing order is not exercisable if the money in relation to which the enforcement officer’s suspicion exists is less in amount than the minimum amount. 5
- (2) An enforcement officer may not apply for an account freezing order unless the officer is a senior officer or is authorised to do so by a senior officer.
- (3) The power to apply for an account freezing order is exercisable by an officer of Revenue and Customs only if the officer is acting in exercise of a function relating to a matter other than an excluded matter. 10
- (4) But the power may be exercised by the officer in reliance on a suspicion that relates to an excluded matter.
- (5) The references in subsections (3) and (4) to an excluded matter are to a matter specified in section 54(4)(b) of, or in any of paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 14 to 30 of Schedule 1 to, the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005. 15
- (6) The power to apply for an account freezing order is not exercisable by an SFO officer, or by an accredited financial investigator, in relation to an account maintained with a branch of a bank or building society that is in Scotland. 20
- (7) For the purposes of this Chapter, a “senior officer” is –
 - (a) an officer of Revenue and Customs of a rank designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs as equivalent to that of a senior police officer, 25
 - (b) a senior police officer,
 - (c) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office, or
 - (d) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this Chapter by the Secretary of State under section 453. 30
- (8) In subsection (7), a “senior police officer” means a police officer of at least the rank of inspector.

303Z3 Making of account freezing order

- (1) This section applies where an application for an account freezing order is made under section 303Z1 in relation to an account. 35
- (2) The relevant court may make the order if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that money held in the account (whether all or part of the credit balance of the account) –
 - (a) is recoverable property, or
 - (b) is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct. 40
- (3) An account freezing order ceases to have effect at the end of the period specified in the order (which may be varied under section 303Z4) unless it ceases to have effect at an earlier or later time in accordance with the provision made by sections 303Z9(6)(c), 303Z11(2) to (7), 303Z14(6) to (8) and 303Z15. 45

- (4) The period specified by the relevant court for the purposes of subsection (3) (whether when the order is first made or on a variation under section 303Z4) may not exceed the period of 2 years, starting with the day on which the account freezing order is (or was) made.
- (5) An account freezing order must provide for notice to be given to persons affected by the order. 5

303Z4 Variation and setting aside of account freezing order

- (1) The relevant court may at any time vary or set aside an account freezing order on an application made by – 10
- (a) an enforcement officer, or
 - (b) any person affected by the order.
- (2) But an enforcement officer may not make an application under subsection (1) unless the officer is a senior officer or is authorised to do so by a senior officer.
- (3) Before varying or setting aside an account freezing order the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by its decision. 15
- (4) In relation to Scotland, the references in this section to setting aside an order are to be read as references to recalling it. 20

303Z5 Exclusions

- (1) The power to vary an account freezing order includes (amongst other things) power to make exclusions from the prohibition on making withdrawals or payments from the account to which the order applies.
- (2) Exclusions from the prohibition may also be made when the order is made. 25
- (3) An exclusion may (amongst other things) make provision for the purpose of enabling a person by or for whom the account is operated – 30
- (a) to meet the person’s reasonable living expenses, or
 - (b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation.
- (4) An exclusion may be made subject to conditions.
- (5) Where a magistrates’ court exercises the power to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses that the person has incurred, or may incur, in respect of proceedings under this Part, it must ensure that the exclusion – 35
- (a) is limited to reasonable legal expenses that the person has reasonably incurred or that the person reasonably incurs,
 - (b) specifies the total amount that may be released for legal expenses in pursuance of the exclusion, and
 - (c) is made subject to the same conditions as would be the required conditions (see section 286A) if the order had been made under section 245A (in addition to any conditions imposed under subsection (4)). 40

- (6) A magistrates’ court, in deciding whether to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses in respect of proceedings under this Part –
- (a) must have regard to the desirability of the person being represented in any proceedings under this Part in which the person is a participant, and 5
 - (b) must disregard the possibility that legal representation of the person in any such proceedings might, were an exclusion not made –
 - (i) be made available under arrangements made for the purposes of Part 1 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012, or 10
 - (ii) be funded by the Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission.
- (7) The sheriff’s power to make exclusions may not be exercised for the purpose of enabling any person to meet any legal expenses in respect of proceedings under this Part. 15
- (8) The power to make exclusions must, subject to subsection (6), be exercised with a view to ensuring, so far as practicable, that there is not undue prejudice to the taking of any steps under this Chapter to forfeit money that is recoverable property or intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct. 20

303Z6 Restriction on proceedings and remedies

- (1) If a court in which proceedings are pending in respect of an account maintained with a bank or building society is satisfied that an account freezing order has been applied for or made in respect of the account, it may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit. 25
- (2) Before exercising the power conferred by subsection (1), the court must (as well as giving the parties to any of the proceedings concerned an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by the court’s decision. 30
- (3) In relation to Scotland, the reference in subsection (1) to staying the proceedings is to be read as a reference to sisting the proceedings. 45

303Z7 “Bank” 35

- (1) “Bank” means an authorised deposit taker, other than a building society, that has its head office or a branch in the United Kingdom.
- (2) In subsection (1), “authorised deposit taker” means –
- (a) a person who has permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to accept deposits; 40
 - (b) a person who –
 - (i) is specified, or is within a class of persons specified, by an order under section 38 of that Act (exemption orders), and
 - (ii) accepts deposits; 45
 - (c) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3 to that Act that has permission under paragraph 15

of that Schedule (as a result of qualifying for authorisation under paragraph 12(1) of that Schedule) to accept deposits.

- (3) A reference in subsection (2) to a person or firm with permission to accept deposits does not include a person or firm with permission to do so only for the purposes of, or in the course of, an activity other than accepting deposits. 5

303Z8 “The minimum amount”

- (1) “The minimum amount” is £1,000.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the amount for the time being specified in subsection (1). 10
- (3) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers and the Department of Justice before making regulations under subsection (2).
- (4) For the purposes of this Chapter the amount of any money held in an account maintained with a bank or building society in a currency other than sterling must be taken to be its sterling equivalent, calculated in accordance with the prevailing rate of exchange. 15

Account forfeiture notices (England and Wales and Northern Ireland)

303Z9 Account forfeiture notice

- (1) This section applies while an account freezing order made by a magistrates’ court has effect. 20
 In this section the account to which the order applies is “the frozen account”.
- (2) A senior officer may give a notice for the purpose of forfeiting money held in the frozen account (whether all or part of the credit balance of the account) if satisfied that the money – 25
- (a) is recoverable property, or
 - (b) is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.
- (3) A notice given under subsection (2) is referred to in this Chapter as an account forfeiture notice.
- (4) An account forfeiture notice must – 30
- (a) state the amount of money held in the frozen account which it is proposed be forfeited,
 - (b) confirm that the senior officer is satisfied as mentioned in subsection (2),
 - (c) specify a period for objecting to the proposed forfeiture and an address to which any objections must be sent, and 35
 - (d) explain that the money will be forfeited unless an objection is received at that address within the period for objecting.
- (5) The period for objecting must be at least 30 days starting with the day after the notice is given. 40
- (6) If no objection is made within the period for objecting, and the notice has not lapsed under section 303Z11 –
- (a) the amount of money stated in the notice is forfeited (subject to section 303Z12),

- (b) the bank or building society with which the frozen account is maintained must transfer that amount of money into an interest-bearing account nominated by an enforcement officer, and
 - (c) immediately after the transfer has been made, the account freezing order made in relation to the frozen account ceases to have effect. 5
- (7) An objection may be made by anyone (whether a recipient of the notice or not).
- (8) An objection means a written objection sent to the address specified in the notice; and an objection is made when it is received at the address. 10
- (9) An objection does not prevent forfeiture of the money held in the frozen account under section 303Z14.

303Z10 Giving of account forfeiture notice

- (1) The Secretary of State must make regulations about how an account forfeiture notice is to be given. 15
- (2) The regulations may (amongst other things) provide—
- (a) for an account forfeiture notice to be given to such person or persons, and in such manner, as may be prescribed;
 - (b) for circumstances in which, and the time at which, an account forfeiture notice is to be treated as having been given. 20
- (3) The regulations must ensure that where an account forfeiture notice is given it is, if possible, given to every person to whom notice of the account freezing order was given.

303Z11 Lapse of account forfeiture notice 25

- (1) An account forfeiture notice lapses if—
- (a) an objection is made within the period for objecting specified in the notice under section 303Z9(4)(c),
 - (b) an application is made under section 303Z14 for the forfeiture of money held in the frozen account, or 30
 - (c) an order is made under section 303Z4 setting aside the relevant account freezing order.
- (2) If an account forfeiture notice lapses under subsection (1)(a), the relevant account freezing order ceases to have effect at the end of the period of 48 hours starting with the making of the objection (“the 48-hour period”). 35
This is subject to subsections (3) and (7).
- (3) If within the 48-hour period an application is made—
- (a) for a variation of the relevant account freezing order under section 303Z4 so as to extend the period specified in the order, or 40
 - (b) for forfeiture of money held in the frozen account under section 303Z14,
- the order continues to have effect until the relevant time (and then ceases to have effect). 45

-
- (4) In the case of an application of the kind mentioned in subsection (3)(a), the relevant time means –
- (a) if an extension is granted, the time determined in accordance with section 303Z3(3), or
 - (b) if an extension is not granted, the time when the application is determined or otherwise disposed of. 5
- (5) In the case of an application of the kind mentioned in subsection (3)(b), the relevant time is the time determined in accordance with section 303Z14(6).
- (6) If within the 48-hour period it is decided that no application of the kind mentioned in subsection (3)(a) or (b) is to be made, an enforcement officer must, as soon as possible, notify the bank or building society with which the frozen account is maintained of that decision. 10
- (7) If the bank or building society is notified in accordance with subsection (6) before the expiry of the 48-hour period, the relevant account freezing order ceases to have effect on the bank or building society being so notified. 15
- (8) In relation to an account forfeiture notice –
- (a) “the frozen account” is the account in which the money to which the account forfeiture notice relates is held; 20
 - (b) “the relevant account freezing order” is the account freezing order made in relation to the frozen account.
- (9) In calculating a period of 48 hours for the purposes of this section no account is to be taken of –
- (a) any Saturday or Sunday, 25
 - (b) Christmas Day,
 - (c) Good Friday, or
 - (d) any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom in which the account freezing order was made. 30

303Z12 Application to set aside forfeiture

- (1) A person aggrieved by the forfeiture of money in pursuance of section 303Z9(6)(a) may apply to a magistrates’ court for an order setting aside the forfeiture of the money or any part of it.
- (2) The application must be made before the end of the period of 30 days starting with the day on which the period for objecting ended (“the 30-day period”). 35
- (3) But the court may give permission for an application to be made after the 30-day period has ended if it thinks that there are exceptional circumstances to explain why the applicant –
- (a) failed to object to the forfeiture within the period for objecting, and
 - (b) failed to make an application within the 30-day period. 40
- (4) On an application under this section the court must consider whether the money to which the application relates could be forfeited under section 303Z14 (ignoring the forfeiture mentioned in subsection (1)). 45

- (5) If the court is satisfied that the money to which the application relates or any part of it could not be forfeited under that section it must set aside the forfeiture of that money or part.
- (6) Where the court sets aside the forfeiture of any money –
 - (a) it must order the release of that money, and 5
 - (b) the money is to be treated as never having been forfeited.

303Z13 Application of money forfeited under account forfeiture notice

- (1) Money forfeited in pursuance of section 303Z9(6)(a), and any interest accrued on it whilst in the account referred to in section 303Z9(6)(b), is to be paid into the Consolidated Fund. 10
- (2) But it is not to be paid in –
 - (a) before the end of the period within which an application under section 303Z12 may be made (ignoring the possibility of an application by virtue of section 303Z12(3)), or
 - (b) if an application is made within that period, before the application is determined or otherwise disposed of. 15

Forfeiture orders

303Z14 Forfeiture order

- (1) This section applies while an account freezing order has effect. In this section the account to which the account freezing order applies is “the frozen account”. 20
- (2) An application for the forfeiture of money held in the frozen account (whether all or part of the credit balance of the account) may be made –
 - (a) to a magistrates’ court by a person specified in subsection (3), or
 - (b) to the sheriff by the Scottish Ministers. 25
- (3) The persons referred to in subsection (2)(a) are –
 - (a) the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs,
 - (b) a constable,
 - (c) an SFO officer, or
 - (d) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this Chapter by the Secretary of State under section 453. 30
- (4) The court or sheriff may order the forfeiture of the money or any part of it if satisfied that the money or part –
 - (a) is recoverable property, or 35
 - (b) is intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.
- (5) But in the case of recoverable property which belongs to joint tenants, one of whom is an excepted joint owner, an order by a magistrates’ court may not apply to so much of it as the court thinks is attributable to the excepted joint owner’s share. 40
- (6) Where an application is made under subsection (2), the account freezing order is to continue to have effect until the time referred to in subsection (7)(b) or (8).
But subsections (7)(b) and (8) are subject to section 303Z15.

- (7) Where money held in a frozen account is ordered to be forfeited under subsection (4) –
- (a) the bank or building society with which the frozen account is maintained must transfer that amount of money into an interest-bearing account nominated by an enforcement officer, and
 - (b) immediately after the transfer has been made the account freezing order made in relation to the frozen account ceases to have effect.
- (8) Where, other than by the making of an order under subsection (4), an application under subsection (2) is determined or otherwise disposed of, the account freezing order ceases to have effect immediately after that determination or other disposal.

303Z15 Continuation of account freezing order pending appeal

- (1) This section applies where, on an application under subsection (2) of section 303Z14 in relation to an account to which an account freezing order applies, the court or sheriff decides –
- (a) to make an order under subsection (4) of that section in relation to part only of the money to which the application related, or
 - (b) not to make an order under subsection (4) of that section.
- (2) The person who made the application under section 303Z14(2) may apply without notice to the court or sheriff that made the decision referred to in subsection (1)(a) or (b) for an order that the account freezing order is to continue to have effect.
- (3) Where the court or sheriff makes an order under subsection (2) the account freezing order is to continue to have effect until –
- (a) the end of the period of 48 hours starting with the making of the order under subsection (2), or
 - (b) if within that period of 48 hours an appeal is brought under section 303Z16 against the decision referred to in subsection (1)(a) or (b), the time when the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of.
- (4) Subsection (9) of section 303Z11 applies for the purposes of subsection (3) as it applies for the purposes of that section.

303Z16 Appeal against decision under section 303Z14

- (1) Any party to proceedings for an order for the forfeiture of money under section 303Z14 who is aggrieved by an order under that section or by the decision of the court not to make such an order may appeal –
- (a) from an order or decision of a magistrates’ court in England and Wales, to the Crown Court;
 - (b) from an order or decision of the sheriff, to the Sheriff Appeal Court;
 - (c) from an order or decision of a magistrates’ court in Northern Ireland, to a county court.
- (2) An appeal under subsection (1) must be made before the end of the period of 30 days starting with the day on which the court makes the order or decision.

- (3) The court hearing the appeal may make any order it thinks appropriate.
- (4) If the court upholds an appeal against an order forfeiting the money, it may order the release of the whole or any part of the money.

303Z17 Application of money forfeited under account forfeiture order

- (1) Money forfeited by an order under section 303Z14, and any interest accrued on it whilst in the account referred to in subsection (7)(a) of that section –
 - (a) if forfeited by a magistrates' court, is to be paid into the Consolidated Fund, and
 - (b) if forfeited by the sheriff, is to be paid into the Scottish Consolidated Fund.
- (2) But it is not to be paid in –
 - (a) before the end of the period within which an appeal under section 303Z16 may be made, or
 - (b) if a person appeals under that section, before the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of.

Supplementary

303Z18 Compensation

- (1) This section applies if –
 - (a) an account freezing order is made, and
 - (b) none of the money held in the account to which the order applies is forfeited in pursuance of an account forfeiture notice or by an order under section 303Z14.
- (2) Where this section applies a person by or for whom the account to which the account freezing order applies is operated may make an application to the relevant court for compensation.
- (3) *If the relevant court is satisfied that the applicant has suffered loss as a result of the making of the account freezing order and that the circumstances are exceptional, the relevant court may order compensation to be paid to the applicant.*
- (4) *The amount of compensation to be paid is the amount the relevant court thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.*
- (5) *If the account freezing order was applied for by an officer of Revenue and Customs, the compensation is to be paid by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.*
- (6) *If the account freezing order was applied for by a constable, the compensation is to be paid as follows –*
 - (a) *in the case of a constable of a police force in England and Wales, it is to be paid out of the police fund from which the expenses of the police force are met;*
 - (b) *in the case of a constable of the Police Service of Scotland, it is to be paid by the Scottish Police Authority;*

- (c) *in the case of a police officer within the meaning of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000, it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.*
- (7) *If the account freezing order was applied for by an SFO officer, the compensation is to be paid by the Director of the Serious Fraud Office.* 5
- (8) *If the account freezing order was applied for by an accredited financial investigator who was not an officer of Revenue and Customs, a constable or an SFO officer, the compensation is to be paid as follows –*
- (a) *in the case of an investigator who was –*
- (i) *a member of the civilian staff of a police force (including the metropolitan police force), within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, or* 10
- (ii) *a member of staff of the City of London police force, it is to be paid out of the police fund from which the expenses of the police force are met,* 15
- (b) *in the case of an investigator who was a member of staff of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland,*
- (c) *in the case of an investigator who was a member of staff of a department of the Government of the United Kingdom, it is to be paid by the Minister of the Crown in charge of the department or by the department,* 20
- (d) *in the case of an investigator who was a member of staff of a Northern Ireland department, it is to be paid by the department,*
- (e) *in the case of an investigator who was exercising a function of the Welsh Revenue Authority, it is to be paid by the Welsh Revenue Authority, and* 25
- (f) *in any other case, it is to be paid by the employer of the investigator.*
- (9) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend subsection (8).
- (10) The power in subsection (9) is exercisable by the Department of Justice (and not by the Secretary of State) so far as it may be used to make provision which could be made by an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly without the consent of the Secretary of State (see sections 6 to 8 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.) 30
- 303Z19 Powers for prosecutors to appear in proceedings** 35
- (1) The Director of Public Prosecutions or the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland may appear for a constable or an accredited financial investigator in proceedings under this Chapter if the Director –
- (a) is asked by, or on behalf of, a constable or (as the case may be) an accredited financial investigator to do so, and 40
- (b) considers it appropriate to do so.
- (2) The Director of Public Prosecutions may appear for the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs or an officer of Revenue and Customs in proceedings under this Chapter if the Director – 45
- (a) is asked by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs or (as the case may be) an officer of Revenue and Customs to do so, and

- (b) considers it appropriate to do so.
- (3) The Directors may charge fees for the provision of services under this section.
- (4) The references in subsection (1) to an accredited financial investigator do not include an accredited financial investigator who is an officer of Revenue and Customs but the references in subsection (2) to an officer of Revenue and Customs do include an accredited financial investigator who is an officer of Revenue and Customs.” 5

CHAPTER 4

ENFORCEMENT POWERS AND RELATED OFFENCES 10

Extension of powers

14 Serious Fraud Office

Schedule 1 contains amendments conferring certain powers under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 on members of staff of the Serious Fraud Office.

15 Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs 15

- (1) The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 316 (civil recovery of the proceeds etc of unlawful conduct: general interpretation), in the definition of “enforcement authority” in subsection (1) –
 - (a) in paragraph (a), before “the National Crime Agency,” insert “Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs,”; 20
 - (b) in paragraph (c), before “the National Crime Agency,” insert “Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs,”.
- (3) In section 378 (appropriate officers and senior appropriate officers for purposes of investigations under Part 8), for subsection (3) substitute –
 - “(3) In relation to a civil recovery investigation these are appropriate officers – 25
 - (a) a National Crime Agency officer;
 - (b) the relevant Director;
 - (c) an officer of Revenue and Customs.
 - (3ZA) In relation to a civil recovery investigation these are senior appropriate officers – 30
 - (a) a senior National Crime Agency officer;
 - (b) the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs or an officer of Revenue and Customs authorised by the Commissioners (whether generally or specifically) for this purpose.” 35

16 Financial Conduct Authority

- (1) The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended as follows.

- (2) In section 316 (civil recovery of the proceeds etc of unlawful conduct: general interpretation), in the definition of “enforcement authority” in subsection (1) –
- (a) in paragraph (a), after “means” insert “the Financial Conduct Authority,”;
- (b) in paragraph (c), after “means” insert “the Financial Conduct Authority,”. 5
- (3) Section 378 (appropriate officers and senior appropriate officers for purposes of investigations under Part 8) is amended in accordance with in subsections (4) to (6).
- (4) In subsection (3) (as substituted by section 15 above), after paragraph (c) insert – 10
- “(d) a Financial Conduct Authority officer.”
- (5) In subsection (3ZA) (as inserted by that section), after paragraph (b) insert –
- “(c) a senior Financial Conduct Authority officer.”
- (6) After subsection (8) insert – 15
- “(9) For the purposes of this Part –
- (a) “Financial Conduct Authority officer” means a member of staff of the Financial Conduct Authority;
- (b) “senior Financial Conduct Authority officer” means a Financial Conduct Authority officer who is not below such grade as is designated by the Treasury for those purposes.” 20

Assault and obstruction offences

17 Search and seizure warrants: assault and obstruction offences

After section 356 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (and before the italic heading before section 357) insert – 25

“356A Certain offences in relation to execution of search and seizure warrants

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person assaults an appropriate person who is acting in the exercise of a power conferred by a search and seizure warrant issued under section 352. 30
- (2) A person commits an offence if the person resists or wilfully obstructs an appropriate person who is acting in the exercise of a power conferred by a search and seizure warrant issued under section 352.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable –
- (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or to a fine, or to both; 35
- (b) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both. 40
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (2) is liable –

- (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, or to both;
 - (b) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 month, or to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, or to both. 5
- (5) An appropriate person is –
- (a) a National Crime Agency officer, a Financial Conduct Authority officer or a member of the staff of the relevant Director, if the warrant was issued for the purposes of a civil recovery investigation; 10
 - (b) a National Crime Agency officer, if the warrant was issued for the purposes of an exploitation proceeds investigation.
- (6) In relation to an offence committed before the coming into force of section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (alteration of penalties for certain summary offences: England and Wales) – 15
- (a) the reference in subsection (3)(a) to 51 weeks is to be read as a reference to 6 months;
 - (b) the reference in subsection (4)(a) to 51 weeks is to be read as a reference to 1 month.” 20

18 Assault and obstruction offence in relation to SFO officers

After section 453A of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 insert –

“453B Certain offences in relation to SFO officers

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person assaults an SFO officer who is acting in the exercise of a relevant power. 25
- (2) A person commits an offence if the person resists or wilfully obstructs an SFO officer who is acting in the exercise of a relevant power.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable –
 - (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or to a fine, or to both; 30
 - (b) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (2) is liable – 35
 - (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, or to both;
 - (b) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 month, or to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, or to both. 40
- (5) In this section “relevant power” means a power exercisable under any of the following –
 - (a) sections 47C to 47F or 195C to 195F (powers to seize and search for realisable property); 45
 - (b) section 289 (powers to search for cash);

(c) section 294 (power to seize cash);	
(d) section 295(1) (power to detain seized cash);	
(e) section 303C (powers to search for a listed asset);	
(f) section 303J (powers to seize property);	
(g) section 303K (powers to detain seized property);	5
(h) a search and seizure warrant under section 352.	
(6) In relation to an offence committed before the coming into force of section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (alteration of penalties for certain summary offences: England and Wales) –	
(a) the reference in subsection (3)(a) to 51 weeks is to be read as a reference to 6 months;	10
(b) the reference in subsection (4)(a) to 51 weeks is to be read as a reference to 1 month.”	
19 Obstruction offence in relation to immigration officers	
After section 453B of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (inserted by section 18 above) insert –	15
“453C Obstruction offence in relation to immigration officers	
(1) A person commits an offence if the person resists or wilfully obstructs an immigration officer who is acting in the exercise of a relevant power.	
(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable –	20
(a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, or to both;	
(b) on summary conviction in Scotland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, or to both;	25
(c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 month, to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, or to both.	
(3) In this section “relevant power” means a power exercisable under –	30
(a) sections 47C to 47F, 127C to 127F or 195C to 195F (powers to seize and search for realisable property);	
(b) section 289 as applied by section 24 of the UK Borders Act 2007 (powers to search for cash);	
(c) section 294 as so applied (powers to seize cash);	35
(d) section 295(1) as so applied (power to detain seized cash);	
(e) a search and seizure warrant issued under section 352; or	
(f) a search and seizure warrant issued under section 387.	
(4) The power conferred by subsection (5) of section 28A of the Immigration Act 1971 (arrest without warrant) applies in relation to an offence under this section as it applies in relation to an offence under section 26(1)(g) of that Act (and subsections (6) to (9), (10) and (11) of section 28A of that Act apply accordingly).	40
(5) In relation to an offence committed before the coming into force of section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (alteration of penalties	45

for certain summary offences: England and Wales) the reference in subsection (2)(a) to 51 weeks is to be read as a reference to 6 months.”

20 External requests, orders and investigations

- (1) Part 11 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (co-operation) is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 444 (external requests and orders), in subsection (3), after paragraph (a) insert –
 - “(aa) provision creating offences in relation to external requests and orders which are equivalent to the offences created by section 453B;”.
- (3) In section 445 (external investigations), in subsection (1)(b), after “Part 8” insert “and section 453B”.

CHAPTER 5

MISCELLANEOUS

Meaning of “bank”

21 Seized money: England and Wales

- (1) Section 67 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (seized money) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (8), for paragraph (a) substitute –
 - “(a) “bank” means an authorised deposit taker, other than a building society, that has its head office or a branch in the United Kingdom;”.
- (3) After subsection (8) insert –
 - “(9) In subsection (8)(a) “authorised deposit-taker” means –
 - (a) a person who has permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to accept deposits;
 - (b) a person who –
 - (i) is specified, or is within a class of persons specified, by an order under section 38 of that Act (exemption orders), and
 - (ii) accepts deposits;
 - (c) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3 to that Act that has permission under paragraph 15 of that Schedule (as a result of qualifying for authorisation under paragraph 12(1) of that Schedule) to accept deposits.
- (10) A reference in subsection (9) to a person or firm with permission to accept deposits does not include a person or firm with permission to do so only for the purposes of, or in the course of, an activity other than accepting deposits.”

22 Seized money: Northern Ireland

- (1) Section 215 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (seized money) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (8), for paragraph (a) substitute—
- “(a) “bank” means an authorised deposit taker, other than a building society, that has its head office or a branch in the United Kingdom;”.
- (3) After subsection (8) insert—
- “(9) In subsection (8)(a) “authorised deposit-taker” means—
- (a) a person who has permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to accept deposits;
- (b) a person who—
- (i) is specified, or is within a class of persons specified, by an order under section 38 of that Act (exemption orders), and
- (ii) accepts deposits;
- (c) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3 to that Act that has permission under paragraph 15 of that Schedule (as a result of qualifying for authorisation under paragraph 12(1) of that Schedule) to accept deposits.
- (10) A reference in subsection (9) to a person or firm with permission to accept deposits does not include a person or firm with permission to do so only for the purposes of, or in the course of, an activity other than accepting deposits.”

Miscellaneous provisions relating to Scotland 25

23 Seized money

After section 131 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 insert—

“Seized money

131ZA Seized money

- (1) This section applies to money which—
- (a) is held by a person, and
- (b) is held in an account maintained by the person with a bank or building society.
- (2) This section also applies to money which is held by a person and which—
- (a) has been seized by a constable of the Police Service of Scotland under a relevant seizure power, and
- (b) is being detained by the Police Service of Scotland for the purposes of or in connection with a criminal investigation or prosecution.
- (3) This section also applies to money which is held by a person and which—

- (a) has been seized by an officer of Revenue and Customs under a relevant seizure power, and
 - (b) is being detained by Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs for the purposes of or in connection with a criminal investigation or prosecution. 5
- (4) Subsection (5) applies if –
 - (a) a confiscation order is made against a person holding money to which this section applies, and
 - (b) an administrator has not been appointed under section 128 in relation to the money. 10
- (5) The relevant court may order the appropriate person to pay, within such period as the court may specify, the money or a portion of it specified by the court to the appropriate clerk of court on account of the amount payable under the confiscation order.
- (6) An order under subsection (5) may be made – 15
 - (a) on the application of the prosecutor, or
 - (b) by the relevant court of its own accord.
- (7) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations amend this section so that it applies not only to money held in an account maintained with a bank or building society but also to – 20
 - (a) money held in an account maintained with a financial institution of a specified kind, or
 - (b) money that is represented by, or may be obtained from, a financial instrument or product of a specified kind.
- (8) Regulations under subsection (7) may amend this section so that it makes provision about realising an instrument or product within subsection (7)(b) or otherwise obtaining money from it. 25
- (9) In this section –
 - “appropriate clerk of court”, in relation to a confiscation order, means the sheriff clerk of the sheriff court responsible for enforcing the confiscation order under section 211 of the Procedure Act as applied by section 118(1); 30
 - “appropriate person”, in relation to money to which this section applies, means –
 - (a) where the money is held in an account maintained by a bank or building society, the bank or building society, 35
 - (b) where the money is being detained by the Police Service of Scotland, the chief constable of the Police Service of Scotland,
 - (c) where the money is being detained by Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs, the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs; 40
 - “bank” means an authorised deposit-taker, other than a building society, that has its head office or a branch in the United Kingdom; 45
 - “building society” has the same meaning as in the Building Societies Act 1986;
 - “relevant court”, in relation to a confiscation order, means –

-
- (a) the court which makes the confiscation order, or
- (b) the sheriff court responsible for enforcing the confiscation order under section 211 of the Procedure Act as applied by section 118(1);
- “relevant seizure power” means a power to seize money conferred by or by virtue of –
- (a) a warrant granted under any enactment or rule of law, or
- (b) any enactment, or rule of law, under which the authority of a warrant is not required. 5
- (10) In the definition of “bank” in subsection (9), “authorised deposit-taker” means –
- (a) a person who has permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to accept deposits;
- (b) a person who – 15
- (i) is specified, or is within a class of persons specified, by an order under section 38 of that Act (exemption orders), and
- (ii) accepts deposits;
- (c) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3 to that Act that has permission under paragraph 15 of that Schedule (as a result of qualifying for authorisation under paragraph 12(1) of that Schedule) to accept deposits. 20
- (11) A reference in subsection (10) to a person or firm with permission to accept deposits does not include a person or firm with permission to do so only for the purposes of, or in the course of, an activity other than accepting deposits.” 25
- 24 Recovery orders relating to heritable property**
- (1) The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 266 (recovery orders), after subsection (8) insert – 30
- “(8ZA) If the recoverable property in respect of which the Court of Session makes a recovery order includes heritable property, the Court of Session must, on the application of the enforcement authority, also grant decree of removing and warrant for ejection, enforceable by the trustee for civil recovery, in relation to any persons occupying the heritable property.” 35
- (3) In section 267(3) (functions of trustee for civil recovery), after paragraph (b) insert –
- “(ba) if decree of removing and warrant for ejection is granted by the Court of Session under section 266(8ZA), to enforce the decree and warrant,”. 40
- 25 Money received by administrators**
- (1) Paragraph 6 of Schedule 3 to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (money received by administrator) is amended as follows.

- (2) In sub-paragraph (1) for “an appropriate bank or institution” substitute “a bank or building society”.
- (3) For sub-paragraph (3) substitute –
- “(3) In sub-paragraph (1) –
- (a) “bank” means an authorised deposit taker, other than a building society, that has its head office or a branch in the United Kingdom; 5
- (b) “building society” has the same meaning as in the Building Societies Act 1986.
- (4) In sub-paragraph (3)(a) “authorised deposit-taker” means – 10
- (a) a person who has permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to accept deposits;
- (b) a person who –
- (i) is specified, or is within a class of persons specified, by an order under section 38 of that Act (exemption orders), and 15
- (ii) accepts deposits;
- (c) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3 to that Act that has permission under paragraph 15 of that Schedule (as a result of qualifying for authorisation under paragraph 12(1) of that Schedule) to accept deposits. 20
- (5) A reference in sub-paragraph (4) to a person or firm with permission to accept deposits does not include a person or firm with permission to do so only for the purposes of, or in the course of, an activity other than accepting deposits.” 25

Other miscellaneous provisions

26 Accredited financial investigators

- (1) The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 47G (appropriate approval for exercise of search and seizure powers in England and Wales), in subsection (3) – 30
- (a) after paragraph (b) insert –
- “(ba) in relation to the exercise of a power by an accredited financial investigator who is –
- (i) a member of the civilian staff of a police force in England and Wales (including the metropolitan police force), within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, or 35
- (ii) a member of staff of the City of London police force, 40
- a senior police officer,”;
- (b) in paragraph (c) after “investigator”, in the first place it occurs, insert “who does not fall within paragraph (ba)”.
- (3) In section 195G (appropriate approval for exercise of search and seizure powers in Northern Ireland), in subsection (3) – 45

-
- (a) after paragraph (b) insert –
 “(ba) in relation to the exercise of a power by an accredited financial investigator who is a member of staff of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, a senior police officer,”; 5
- (b) in paragraph (c) after “investigator”, in the first place it occurs, insert “who does not fall within paragraph (ba)”.
- (4) In section 290 (prior approval for exercise of search powers in relation to cash), in subsection (4) – 10
- (a) after paragraph (b) insert –
- “(ba) in relation to the exercise of a power by an accredited financial investigator who is –
- (i) a member of the civilian staff of a police force in England and Wales (including the metropolitan police force), within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, 15
- (ii) a member of staff of the City of London police force, or
- (iii) a member of staff of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, 20
- a senior police officer,”;
- (b) in paragraph (c) after “investigator”, in the first place it occurs, insert “who does not fall within paragraph (ba)”.
- 27 Confiscation investigations: determination of the available amount 25**
- In section 341(1) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (confiscation investigations), at the beginning of paragraph (c) insert “the available amount in respect of the person or”.
- 28 Confiscation orders and civil recovery: minor amendments**
- (1) The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended in accordance with subsections (2) to (5). 30
- (2) In section 82 (free property), in subsection (3)(b) for “or 297D” substitute “, 297D or 298(4)”.
- (3) In section 245D (restriction on proceedings and remedies), in subsection (1)(b) after “levied” insert “, and no power to use the procedure in Schedule 12 to the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (taking control of goods) may be exercised,”. 35
- (4) In section 302 (compensation), in subsection (7A)(a)(i), for “that Part of that Act” substitute “Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011”. 40
- (5) In section 306 (mixing property), in subsection (3) after paragraph (c) insert –
 “(ca) for the discharge (in whole or in part) of a mortgage, charge or other security,”.
- (6) In section 8 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 (variation or discharge of

confiscation orders), in subsection (3) before paragraph (a) insert –
“(za) a confiscation order made under the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986,”.

PART 2

TERRORIST PROPERTY

5

Disclosures of information

29 Disclosure orders

Schedule 2 contains amendments to the Terrorism Act 2000 which enable the making of disclosure orders in connection with investigations into terrorist financing offences.

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30 Sharing of information within the regulated sector

After section 21C of the Terrorism Act 2000 insert –

“21CA Disclosures within the regulated sector

(1) A person (A) may disclose information to one or more other persons if –

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- (a) conditions 1 to 4 are met, and
- (b) where applicable, condition 5 is also met.

(2) Condition 1 is that –

- (a) A is carrying on a business in the regulated sector as a relevant undertaking,
- (b) the information on which the disclosure is based came to A in the course of carrying on that business, and
- (c) the person to whom the information is to be disclosed (or each of them, where the disclosure is to more than one person) is also carrying on a business in the regulated sector as a relevant undertaking (whether or not of the same kind as A).

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(3) Condition 2 is that –

- (a) a constable has requested A to make the disclosure, or
- (b) the person to whom the information is to be disclosed (or at least one of them, where the disclosure is to more than one person) has requested A to do so.

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(4) Condition 3 is that, before A makes the disclosure, the required notification has been made to a constable (see section 21CB(5) to (7)).

(5) Condition 4 is that A is satisfied that the disclosure of the information will or may assist in determining any matter in connection with –

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- (a) a suspicion that a person is involved in the commission of a terrorist financing offence, or
- (b) the identification of terrorist property or of its movement or use.

(6) Condition 5 is that, before making the disclosure request, the person making the request (or at least one of them, where the request is made

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- by more than one person) has notified a constable that the request is to be made.
- (7) Condition 5 does not apply where the disclosure request concerned is made by a constable.
- (8) A person may disclose information to A for the purposes of making a disclosure request if, and to the extent that, the person has reason to believe that A has in A's possession information that will or may assist in determining any matter of the kind mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (5). 5
- 21CB Section 21CA: disclosure requests and notifications** 10
- (1) A disclosure request must –
- (a) state that it is made in connection with –
 - (i) a suspicion that a person is involved in the commission of a terrorist financing offence, or
 - (ii) the identification of terrorist property or of its movement or use, 15
 - (b) identify the person or property (so far as known),
 - (c) describe the information that is sought from A, and
 - (d) specify the person or persons to whom it is requested that the information is disclosed. 20
- (2) Subsections (3) and (4) apply where the disclosure request is made by a person mentioned in section 21CA(3)(b).
- (3) If the request states that it is made in connection with a suspicion that a person is involved in the commission of a terrorist financing offence, the request must also – 25
- (a) set out the grounds for the suspicion, or
 - (b) provide such other information as the person making the request thinks appropriate for the purposes of enabling A to determine whether the information requested ought to be disclosed under section 21CA. 30
- (4) If the request states that it is made in connection with the identification of terrorist property or of its movement or use, the request must also provide such other information as the person making the request thinks appropriate for the purposes of enabling A to determine whether the information requested ought to be disclosed under section 21CA. 35
- (5) A required notification for the purposes of section 21CA(4) must be made –
- (a) in the case of a disclosure request made by a constable, by the person who is to disclose information under section 21CA as a result of the request; 40
 - (b) in the case of a disclosure request made by a person mentioned in section 21CA(3)(b), by the person who made the request.
- (6) In a case within subsection (5)(a), the required notification must state that information is to be disclosed under section 21CA. 45
- (7) In a case within subsection (5)(b), the required notification must –
- (a) state that a disclosure request has been made;

- (b) specify the person to whom the request was made;
 - (c) where the disclosure request to which the notification relates is made in connection with a suspicion of a person’s involvement in the commission of a terrorist financing offence, identify the person (so far as known); 5
 - (d) where the disclosure request to which the notification relates is made in connection with the identification of terrorist property or of its movement or use, identify the property and the person who holds it (if known).
- (8) A notification for the purposes of condition 5 in subsection (6) of section 21CA must – 10
- (a) state that a disclosure request is to be made;
 - (b) specify the person to whom it is to be made;
 - (c) describe the information to be sought in the request;
 - (d) explain why the request is being made. 15

21CC Section 21CA: effect on disclosures under section 21A

- (1) This section applies if in any proceedings a question arises as to whether the required disclosure has been made – 20
- (a) by a person (A) who discloses information under section 21CA(1) as a result of a disclosure request,
 - (b) by a person (B) who makes a required notification in accordance with section 21CB(5)(b), or
 - (c) by any other person (C) to whom A discloses information under section 21CA(1) as a result of that request.
- (2) The making of a required notification in good faith is to be treated as satisfying any requirement to make the required disclosure on the part of A, B and C. 25
This is subject to section 21CD(1) to (8).
- (3) The making of a joint disclosure report in good faith is to be treated as satisfying any requirement to make the required disclosure on the part of the persons who jointly make the report. 30
This is subject to section 21CD(10).
- (4) A joint disclosure report is a report to a constable that – 35
- (a) is made jointly by A and B (whether or not also jointly with other persons to whom A discloses information under section 21CA(1)),
 - (b) satisfies the requirements as to content mentioned in subsection (5) or (as the case may be) subsection (6),
 - (c) is prepared after the making of a disclosure by A to B under section 21CA(1) in connection with – 40
 - (i) a suspicion of a person’s involvement in the commission of a terrorist financing offence, or
 - (ii) the identification of terrorist property or of its movement or use, and
 - (d) is sent to the constable before the end of the applicable period. 45
- (5) In the case of a joint disclosure report prepared in connection with a suspicion of a person’s involvement in the commission of a terrorist

- financing offence, the requirements as to content are that the report must –
- (a) explain the extent to which there are continuing grounds to suspect that the person is involved in the commission of the offence, 5
 - (b) identify the person (if known),
 - (c) set out the grounds for the suspicion, and
 - (d) provide any other information relevant to the matter.
- (6) In the case of a joint disclosure report prepared in connection with the identification of terrorist property or of its movement or use, the requirements as to content are that the report must – 10
- (a) explain the extent to which there are continuing grounds to suspect that the property is terrorist property,
 - (b) identify the property and the person who holds it (if known),
 - (c) provide details of its movement or use (if known), and 15
 - (d) provide any other information relevant to the matter.
- (7) The applicable period is –
- (a) in a case where the disclosure under section 21CA was made as a result of a request from a constable by virtue of subsection (3)(a) of that section, whatever period may be specified by the constable when making the request; 20
 - (b) in a case where the disclosure was made as a result of a request from another person by virtue of subsection (3)(b) of that section, the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the notification is made for the purposes of condition 3 in section 21CA(4). 25
- (8) A constable may vary the period of 28 days (whether by lengthening or shortening it) by giving written notice to the person who made the required notification.
- (9) A joint disclosure report must be – 30
- (a) approved by the nominated officer of each person that jointly makes the report, and
 - (b) signed by the nominated officer on behalf of each such person.
- If there is no nominated officer the report must be approved and signed by another senior officer. 35
- (10) References in this section to A, B or C include –
- (a) a nominated officer acting on behalf of A, B or C, and
 - (b) any other person who is an employee, officer or partner of A, B or C.
- 21CD Limitations on application of section 21CC(2) and (3) 40**
- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply in a case where the required notification is made by A (notification made as a result of disclosure request received from a constable).
- (2) Section 21CC(2) has effect in the case of A, B or C only so far as relating to – 45
- (a) the suspicion in connection with which the required notification is made, and

- (b) matters known, suspected or believed as a result of the making of the disclosure request concerned.
- (3) Accordingly, section 21CC(2) does not remove any requirement to make the required disclosure in relation to anything known, suspected or believed that does not result only from the making of the disclosure request. 5
- (4) Subsections (5) to (8) apply in a case where the required notification is made by B (notification made as a result of disclosure request received from another undertaking in the regulated sector).
- (5) Section 21CC(2) has effect in the case of A or C only so far as relating to— 10
 - (a) the suspicion in connection with which the notification by B is made, and
 - (b) matters known, suspected or believed by A or C as a result of the making of that notification. 15
- (6) Accordingly, section 21CC(2) does not remove any requirement to make the required disclosure in relation to anything known, suspected or believed that does not result only from the making of the notification.
- (7) Section 21CC(2) has effect in the case of B only so far as relating to— 20
 - (a) the suspicion in connection with which the notification is made, and
 - (b) matters known, suspected or believed by B at the time of the making of the notification.
- (8) If a joint disclosure report is not made before the end of the applicable period (whether the required notification was made by A or B), section 21CC(2)— 25
 - (a) has effect only so far as relating to any requirement to make the required disclosure that would have otherwise arisen within that period, and 30
 - (b) does not remove a requirement to make the required disclosure so far as arising after the end of that period on the part of any person in respect of matters that may become known, suspected or believed by the person after the time when the required notification was made. 35
- (9) If a joint disclosure report is not made before the end of the applicable period, the person who made the required notification must notify a constable that a report is not being made as soon as reasonably practicable after the period ends.
- (10) Section 21CC(3) has effect only so far as relating to— 40
 - (a) the suspicion in connection with which the report is made, and
 - (b) matters known, suspected or believed at the time of the making of the report.
- (11) Terms used in this section have the same meanings as in section 21CC.
- 21CE Section 21CA: supplementary 45**
 - (1) A relevant disclosure made in good faith does not breach—

-
- (a) an obligation of confidence owed by the person making the disclosure, or
 - (b) any other restriction on the disclosure of information, however imposed.
 - (2) But a relevant disclosure may not include information obtained from a UK law enforcement agency unless that agency consents to the disclosure. 5
 - (3) In a case where a person is acting on behalf of another (“the undertaking”) as a nominated officer –
 - (a) a relevant disclosure by the undertaking must be made by the nominated officer on behalf of the undertaking, and 10
 - (b) a relevant disclosure to the undertaking must be made to that officer.
 - (4) In this section –
 - “relevant disclosure” means any disclosure made by virtue of section 21CA; 15
 - “UK law enforcement agency” means –
 - (a) the National Crime Agency;
 - (b) a police force in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales; 20
 - (c) any other person operating in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales charged with the duty of preventing, detecting, investigating or prosecuting offences.
 - 21CF Sections 21CA to 21CE: interpretation** 25
 - (1) This section applies for the purposes of sections 21CA to 21CE.
 - (2) References to a constable include references to a National Crime Agency officer authorised for those purposes by the Director General of that Agency.
 - (3) References to a business in the regulated sector are to be construed in accordance with Schedule 3A. 30
 - (4) “Disclosure request” means a request made for the purposes of condition 2 in section 21CA(3).
 - (5) “Nominated officer” means a person nominated to receive disclosures under section 21A. 35
 - (6) “Relevant undertaking” means any of the following –
 - (a) a credit institution;
 - (b) a financial institution;
 - (c) a professional legal adviser;
 - (d) a relevant professional adviser; 40
 - (e) other persons (not within paragraphs (a) to (d)) whose business consists of activities listed in paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 3A.
 - (7) “Required disclosure” means a disclosure that is made –
 - (a) to a constable in connection with a suspicion that a person is involved in the commission of a terrorist financing offence, and 45

-
- (b) for the purposes of avoiding the commission of an offence under section 21A by virtue of not satisfying the third condition in subsection (4) of that section.
- (8) “Required notification” means a notification made for the purposes of condition 3 in section 21CA(4). 5
- (9) For the purposes of subsection (6) –
- (a) “credit institution” has the same meaning as in Schedule 3A;
 - (b) “financial institution” means an undertaking that carries on a business in the regulated sector by virtue of any of paragraphs (b) to (i) of paragraph 1(1) of that Schedule; 10
 - (c) “relevant professional adviser” has the meaning given by section 21H(5).
- (10) “Terrorist financing offence” means an offence under any of sections 15 to 18.”
- 31 Further information notices and orders** 15
- After section 22A of the Terrorism Act 2000 insert –
- “Further information notices and orders*
- 22B Further information notices: disclosures under this Part**
- (1) This section applies where a person makes a disclosure under section 21A to – 20
- (a) a constable, or
 - (b) a National Crime Agency officer authorised for the purposes of a provision of this Part by the Director General of that Agency.
- (2) A law enforcement officer may give a further information notice under this section to – 25
- (a) the person who made the disclosure, or
 - (b) any other person carrying on a business in the regulated sector.
- (3) A further information notice is a notice directing the person to whom it is given to provide to the law enforcement officer further information in relation to anything contained in the disclosure. 30
- (4) A further information notice must be given in writing.
- (5) A further information notice must –
- (a) specify or describe the further information that is to be provided,
 - (b) specify how the further information is to be provided, 35
 - (c) specify a date by which it is to be provided, and
 - (d) explain that failure to comply with the notice may result in the making of a further information order.
- (6) In this section “law enforcement officer” means – 40
- (a) a constable,
 - (b) a National Crime Agency officer authorised for the purposes of this section by the Director General of that Agency,

- (c) a designated financial investigator,
 - (d) a procurator fiscal, or
 - (e) the Scottish Ministers.
- (7) For the purposes of this section and section 22C, Schedule 3A has effect for determining what is a business in the regulated sector. 5

22C Further information notices: disclosures under foreign law

- (1) This section applies where the National Crime Agency receives an external request asking for further information to be provided in connection with a disclosure made under a corresponding disclosure requirement. 10
- (2) An external request is a request by an authority of a foreign country which has responsibility in that country for carrying out investigations into whether a corresponding terrorist financing offence has been committed.
- (3) An NCA authorised officer may give a further information notice under this section to a person carrying on a business in the regulated sector. 15
- (4) But a further information notice under this section may be given only if the NCA authorised officer is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that— 20
- (a) the information that is the subject of the external request relates to a disclosure made under a corresponding disclosure requirement,
 - (b) the person to whom the notice is to be given is in possession of all or part of the information, and 25
 - (c) the information is likely to be of substantial value to the authority that made the request in determining any matter in connection with the disclosure.
- (5) A further information notice under this section is a notice directing the person to whom it is given to provide to the NCA authorised officer all or part of the further information that was the subject of the external request concerned. 30
- (6) A further information notice under this section must be given in writing.
- (7) A further information notice under this section must— 35
- (a) specify or describe the further information that is to be provided,
 - (b) specify how the further information is to be provided,
 - (c) specify a date by which it is to be provided, and
 - (d) explain that failure to comply with the notice may result in the making of a further information order. 40
- (8) In this section— 45
- “corresponding disclosure requirement” means a requirement to make a disclosure under the law of the foreign country concerned that corresponds to a requirement imposed by virtue of this Part;

“corresponding terrorist financing offence” means an offence under the law of the foreign country concerned that would, if done in the United Kingdom, constitute an offence under any of sections 15 to 18;

“foreign country” means a country or territory outside the United Kingdom; 5

“NCA authorised officer” means a person authorised for the purposes of this section by the Director General of the National Crime Agency.

22D Further information orders 10

- (1) A magistrates’ court or (in Scotland) the sheriff must, on an application made by a law enforcement officer, make a further information order if satisfied that the requirements for making the order are met (see subsection (5) or (as the case may be) subsection (6)).
- (2) A further information order is an order requiring a person to whom a further information notice has been given under section 22B or 22C to provide –
 - (a) the further information specified or described in the notice, or
 - (b) such other information as the court or sheriff making the order thinks appropriate. 20
- (3) The order must specify –
 - (a) how the further information is to be provided, and
 - (b) the date by which it is to be provided.
- (4) An application for a further information order may not be made before the end of –
 - (a) the date specified in the further information notice as the date by which the further information referred to in the notice is to be provided, or
 - (b) if later, 7 working days beginning with the first working day after the day on which the notice is given. 30
- (5) The requirements for making a further information order, where the further information notice to which the order relates was given under section 22B, are that –
 - (a) the further information required to be given under the order would relate to a matter arising from a disclosure made under section 21A, 35
 - (b) the further information would assist in –
 - (i) investigating whether a person is involved in the commission of an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 or in determining whether an investigation of that kind should be started, or 40
 - (ii) identifying terrorist property or its movement or use,
 - (c) the person to whom the further information notice concerned was given has failed to comply with the notice by the later of the times mentioned in subsection (4), and 45
 - (d) it is reasonable in all the circumstances for the further information required under the order to be provided.

- (6) The requirements for making a further information order, where the further information notice to which the order relates was given under section 22C, are that—
- (a) the court or sheriff is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe the matters mentioned in section 22C(4)(a) to (c), 5
 - (b) the person to whom the notice was given has failed to comply with it by the later of the times mentioned in subsection (4), and
 - (c) it is reasonable in all the circumstances for the further information required under the order to be provided.
- (7) If a person fails to comply with a further information order the magistrates’ court or (as the case may be) the sheriff may order the person to pay an amount not exceeding £5,000. 10
- (8) In the case of an order made by a magistrates’ court, the sum mentioned in subsection (7) is to be treated as adjudged to be paid by a conviction of the court for the purposes of the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 or (as the case may be) the Magistrates’ Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/1675 (N.I. 26)). 15
- (9) In order to take account of changes in the value of money the Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument substitute another sum for the sum for the time being specified in subsection (7). 20
- (10) A statutory instrument containing regulations under subsection (9) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
- (11) A law enforcement officer who falls within paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 22B(6) may not make an application under this section unless the officer is a senior law enforcement officer or is authorised to do so by a senior law enforcement officer. 25
- (12) In this section—
- “law enforcement officer” has the same meaning as in section 22B;
 - “senior law enforcement officer” means— 30
 - (a) a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent;
 - (b) the Director General of the National Crime Agency;
 - (c) any other National Crime Agency officer authorised by the Director General (whether generally or specifically) for this purpose; 35
 - “working day” means a day other than—
 - (a) a Saturday,
 - (b) a Sunday,
 - (c) Christmas Day,
 - (d) Good Friday, or 40
 - (e) a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom in which the person is when the further information notice concerned is given.

22E Statements

- (1) A statement made by a person in response to a further information notice, or a further information order, may not be used in evidence against the person in criminal proceedings.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply – 5
 - (a) in the case of proceedings under this Part,
 - (b) on a prosecution for perjury, or
 - (c) on a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence, the person makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in subsection (1). 10
- (3) A statement may not be used by virtue of subsection (2)(c) unless –
 - (a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or
 - (b) a question relating to it is asked,by or on behalf of the person in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution. 15
- (4) In subsection (2)(b) the reference to a prosecution for perjury is –
 - (a) in the case of England and Wales, a reference to a prosecution for an offence under section 5 of the Perjury Act 1911;
 - (b) in the case of Northern Ireland, a reference to a prosecution for an offence under Article 10 of the Perjury (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1714 (N.I. 19)). 20

22F Appeals

- (1) An appeal from a decision on an application for a further information order lies to the relevant appeal court.
- (2) An appeal under this section lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings on the application. 25
- (3) The “relevant appeal court” is –
 - (a) the Crown Court, in the case of a decision made by a magistrates’ court in England and Wales;
 - (b) a county court, in the case of a decision made by a magistrates’ court in Northern Ireland; 30
 - (c) the Sheriff Appeal Court, in the case of a decision made by the sheriff.
- (4) On an appeal under this section the relevant appeal court may –
 - (a) make or (as the case may be) discharge a further information order, or
 - (b) vary the order. 35

22G Supplementary

- (1) A further information order does not confer the right to require a person to provide privileged information. 40
- (2) “Privileged information” is information which a person would be entitled to refuse to provide on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court or, in Scotland, legal privilege as defined by section 412 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.

- (3) Information provided in pursuance of a further information notice, or a further information order, is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).
- (4) An application for a further information order may be heard and determined in private. 5
- (5) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to further information orders.”

*Civil recovery***32 Forfeiture of certain personal (or moveable) property** 10

Schedule 3 contains amendments to the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 which enable the forfeiture of certain personal (or moveable) property which –

- (a) is intended to be used for the purposes of terrorism,
- (b) consists of resources of a proscribed organisation, or 15
- (c) is, or represents, property obtained through terrorism.

33 Forfeiture of money held in bank and building society accounts

Schedule 4 contains amendments to the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 which enable the forfeiture of money held in a bank or building society account which – 20

- (a) is intended to be used for the purposes of terrorism,
- (b) consists of resources of a proscribed organisation, or
- (c) is, or represents, property obtained through terrorism.

*Accredited financial investigators***34 Extension of powers to accredited financial investigators** 25

- (1) The Terrorism Act 2000 is amended in accordance with subsections (2) to (5).
- (2) After section 63E insert –

*“Designated financial investigators***63F Designation of accredited financial investigators**

- (1) A police officer of at least the rank of superintendent may designate an accredited financial investigator who is – 30
 - (a) a member of the civilian staff of a police force in England and Wales (including the metropolitan police force), within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011; 35
 - (b) a member of staff of the City of London police force;
 - (c) a member of staff of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.
- (2) A designation under subsection (1) may be made –

- (a) in relation to this Act;
 - (b) in relation to the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001;
 - (c) in relation to particular provisions of those Acts.
- (3) But the designation may be limited to specified purposes.
- (4) A designation under subsection (1) may be made only by a police officer who has been designated for the purposes of this section by the relevant senior officer. 5
- (5) The relevant senior officer is –
 - (a) in the case of a police officer who is a member of a police force in England and Wales, the chief officer of police under whose direction or control he or she acts; 10
 - (b) in the case of a police officer who is a member of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.
- (6) In this section “accredited financial investigator” means a person accredited under section 3 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (accreditation and training). 15
- (3) In Part 1 of Schedule 5 (terrorist investigations: information: England and Wales and Northern Ireland) –
 - (a) in paragraph 5 – 20
 - (i) in sub-paragraph (1) for “A constable” substitute “An appropriate officer”;
 - (ii) after sub-paragraph (1) insert –
 - “(1A) Where the appropriate officer is a designated financial investigator, the officer may apply for an order under this paragraph only for the purposes of a terrorist investigation so far as relating to terrorist property.”; 25
 - (iii) in sub-paragraph (3)(a) for “a constable” substitute “an appropriate officer”; 30
 - (iv) in sub-paragraph (3)(b) for “a constable” substitute “an appropriate officer”;
 - (v) after sub-paragraph (5) insert –
 - “(6) “Appropriate officer” means –
 - (a) a constable, or 35
 - (b) a designated financial investigator.”;
 - (b) in paragraph 6 after sub-paragraph (3) insert –
 - “(4) In the case of an order sought by a designated financial investigator, the first condition is satisfied only to the extent that the terrorist investigation mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)(a) and (b) relates to terrorist property.”; 40
 - (c) in paragraph 7(2)(a) for “constable” substitute “appropriate officer (as defined in paragraph 5(6))”;
 - (d) in paragraph 13 after sub-paragraph (1) insert –
 - “(1A) A designated financial investigator may apply to a Circuit Judge or a District Judge (Magistrates’ Courts) for an order under this paragraph requiring any person specified in the 45

- order to provide an explanation of any material produced or made available to a designated financial investigator under paragraph 5.”
- (4) In paragraph 1 of Schedule 6 (financial information orders) –
- (a) in sub-paragraph (1) after “constable” insert “or designated financial investigator”;
 - (b) in sub-paragraph (2)(a) after “constable” insert “or designated financial investigator”.
- (5) In Schedule 6A (account monitoring orders) –
- (a) in paragraph 1 after sub-paragraph (4)(a) insert –
 - “(aa) a designated financial investigator, in England and Wales or Northern Ireland;”;
 - (b) after paragraph 3(3) insert –
 - “(4) If the application was made by a designated financial investigator, the description of information specified in it may be varied by a different designated financial investigator.”;
 - (c) after paragraph 4(2) insert –
 - “(2A) If the application for the account monitoring order was made by a designated financial investigator, an application to discharge or vary the order may be made by a different designated accredited financial investigator.”
- (6) In Schedule 1 to the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (forfeiture of terrorist cash) –
- (a) after paragraph 10(7) insert –
 - “(7A) *If the cash was seized by a designated financial investigator, the compensation is to be paid as follows –*
 - (a) *in the case of a designated financial investigator who was –*
 - (i) *a member of the civilian staff of a police force (including the metropolitan police force), within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, or*
 - (ii) *a member of staff of the City of London police force, it is to be paid out of the police fund from which the expenses of the police force are met,*
 - (b) *in the case of a designated financial investigator who was a member of staff of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.”;*
 - (b) in paragraph 19(1) –
 - (i) in the definition of “authorised officer”, after “constable” insert “, a designated financial investigator”;
 - (ii) at the appropriate place insert –
 - ““designated financial investigator” is to be read in accordance with section 63F of the Terrorism Act 2000,”.

35 Offences in relation to accredited financial investigators

(1) After section 120A of the Terrorism Act 2000 insert –

“120B Offences in relation to designated financial investigators

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person assaults a designated financial investigator who is acting in the exercise of a relevant power. 5
- (2) A person commits an offence if the person resists or wilfully obstructs a designated financial investigator who is acting in the exercise of a relevant power.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable – 10
- (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or to a fine, or to both;
- (b) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both. 15
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (2) is liable – 20
- (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or to a fine, or to both;
- (b) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 month, or to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, or to both.
- (5) In this section “relevant power” means a power exercisable under Schedule 5 (terrorist investigations: information).
- (6) In relation to an offence committed before the coming into force of section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (alteration of penalties for certain summary offences: England and Wales) – 25
- (a) the reference to 51 weeks in subsection (3)(a) is to be read as a reference to 6 months;
- (b) the reference to 51 weeks in subsection (4)(a) is to be read as a reference to 1 month.” 30
- (7) After paragraph 10Z7 of Schedule 1 to the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 insert –

“PART 4C

OFFENCES

35

Offences in relation to designated financial investigators

- 10Z8(1) A person commits an offence if the person assaults a designated financial investigator who is acting in the exercise of a power under this Schedule.
- (2) A person commits an offence if the person resists or wilfully obstructs a designated financial investigator who is acting in the exercise of a power under this Schedule. 40
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (1) is liable –

- (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or to a fine, or to both;
 - (b) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both. 5
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (2) is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or to a fine, or to both; 10
 - (b) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 month, or to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, or to both.
- (5) In relation to an offence committed before the coming into force of section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (alteration of penalties for certain summary offences: England and Wales)—
- (a) the reference to 51 weeks in sub-paragraph (3)(a) is to be read as a reference to 6 months; 15
 - (b) the reference to 51 weeks in sub-paragraph (4)(a) is to be read as a reference to 1 month.” 20

PART 3

CORPORATE OFFENCES OF FAILURE TO PREVENT FACILITATION OF TAX EVASION

Preliminary

36 Meaning of relevant body and acting in the capacity of an associated person

- (1) This section defines expressions used in this Part. 25
- (2) “Relevant body” means a body corporate or partnership (wherever incorporated or formed).
- (3) “Partnership” means—
 - (a) a partnership within the meaning of the Partnership Act 1890, or
 - (b) a limited partnership registered under the Limited Partnerships Act 1907, 30
 or a firm or entity of a similar character formed under the law of a foreign country.
- (4) A person (P) acts in the capacity of a person associated with a relevant body (B) if P is— 35
 - (a) an employee of B who is acting in the capacity of an employee,
 - (b) an agent of B (other than an employee) who is acting in the capacity of an agent, or
 - (c) any other person who performs services for or on behalf of B who is acting in the capacity of a person performing such services. 40
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4)(c) the question whether or not P is a person who provides services for or on behalf of B is to be determined by reference to all the relevant circumstances and not merely by reference to the nature of the relationship between P and B.

Failure of relevant bodies to prevent tax evasion facilitation offences by associated persons

37 Failure to prevent facilitation of UK tax evasion offences

- (1) A relevant body (B) is guilty of an offence if a person commits a UK tax evasion facilitation offence when acting in the capacity of a person associated with B.
- (2) It is a defence for B to prove that, when the UK tax evasion facilitation offence was committed –
 - (a) B had in place such prevention procedures as it was reasonable in all the circumstances to expect B to have in place, or
 - (b) it was not reasonable in all the circumstances to expect B to have any prevention procedures in place.
- (3) In subsection (2) “prevention procedures” means procedures designed to prevent persons acting in the capacity of a person associated with B from committing UK tax evasion facilitation offences.
- (4) In this Part “UK tax evasion offence” means –
 - (a) an offence of cheating the public revenue, or
 - (b) an offence under the law of any part of the United Kingdom consisting of being knowingly concerned in, or in taking steps with a view to, the fraudulent evasion of a tax.
- (5) In this Part “UK tax evasion facilitation offence” means an offence under the law of any part of the United Kingdom consisting of –
 - (a) being knowingly concerned in, or in taking steps with a view to, the fraudulent evasion of a tax by another person,
 - (b) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of a UK tax evasion offence, or
 - (c) being involved art and part in the commission of an offence consisting of being knowingly concerned in, or in taking steps with a view to, the fraudulent evasion of a tax.
- (6) Conduct carried out with a view to the fraudulent evasion of tax by another person is not to be regarded as a UK tax evasion facilitation offence by virtue of subsection (5)(a) unless the other person has committed a UK tax evasion offence facilitated by that conduct.
- (7) For the purposes of this section “tax” means a tax imposed under the law of any part of the United Kingdom, including national insurance contributions under –
 - (a) Part 1 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, or
 - (b) Part 1 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits (Northern Ireland) Act 1992.
- (8) A relevant body guilty of an offence under this section is liable –
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine,
 - (b) on summary conviction in England, to a fine,
 - (c) on summary conviction in Scotland or Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum.

38 Failure to prevent facilitation of foreign tax evasion offences

- (1) A relevant body (B) is guilty of an offence if at any time –

- (a) a person commits a foreign tax evasion facilitation offence when acting in the capacity of a person associated with B; and
- (b) any of the conditions in subsection (2) is satisfied.
- (2) The conditions are –
- (a) that B is a body incorporated, or a partnership formed, under the law of any part of the United Kingdom; 5
- (b) that B carries on business or part of a business in the United Kingdom;
- (c) that any conduct constituting part of the foreign tax evasion facilitation offence takes place in the United Kingdom, 10
and in paragraph (b) “business” includes an undertaking.
- (3) It is a defence for B to prove that, when the foreign tax evasion facilitation offence was committed –
- (a) B had in place such prevention procedures as it was reasonable in all the circumstances to expect B to have in place; or
- (b) it was not reasonable in all the circumstances to expect B to have any prevention procedures in place. 15
- (4) In subsection (3) “prevention procedures” means procedures designed to prevent persons acting in the capacity of a person associated with B from committing foreign tax evasion facilitation offences under the law of the foreign country concerned. 20
- (5) In this Part “foreign tax evasion offence” means conduct which –
- (a) amounts to an offence under the law of a foreign country;
- (b) relates to a breach of a duty relating to a tax imposed under the law of that country; and
- (c) would be regarded by the courts of any part of the United Kingdom as amounting to being knowingly concerned in, or in taking steps with a view to, the fraudulent evasion of that tax. 25
- (6) In this Part “foreign tax evasion facilitation offence” means conduct which –
- (a) amounts to an offence under the law of a foreign country;
- (b) relates to the commission by another person of a foreign tax evasion offence under that law; and 30
- (c) would, if the foreign tax evasion offence were a UK tax evasion offence, amount to a UK tax evasion facilitation offence (see section 37(5) and (6)).
- (7) A relevant body guilty of an offence under this section is liable – 35
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine,
- (b) on summary conviction in England, to a fine,
- (c) on summary conviction in Scotland or Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum.

Guidance about prevention procedures 40

39 Guidance about preventing facilitation of tax evasion offences

- (1) The Chancellor of the Exchequer (“the Chancellor”) must prepare and publish guidance about procedures that relevant bodies can put in place to prevent persons acting in the capacity of an associated person from committing UK tax evasion facilitation offences or foreign tax evasion facilitation offences. 45

- (2) The Chancellor may from time to time prepare and publish new or revised guidance to add to or replace existing guidance published by the Chancellor under this section.
- (3) The Chancellor must consult the Scottish Ministers, Welsh Ministers and the Department for Justice in Northern Ireland when preparing any guidance to be published under this section. 5
- (4) Guidance prepared and published under this section does not come into operation except in accordance with regulations made by the Chancellor by statutory instrument.
- (5) A statutory instrument containing such regulations is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament. 10
- (6) Where for the purposes of subsection (5) a copy of a statutory instrument containing such regulations is laid before Parliament the Chancellor must also lay a copy of the guidance to which the regulations relate.
- (7) The Chancellor may approve guidance prepared by any other person if it relates to any matters within the scope of subsection (1). 15
- (8) Approval under subsection (7) –
 (a) must be given in writing; and
 (b) may only be given on the condition that the person who prepared it publishes the approved guidance while it remains in operation as approved guidance. 20
- (9) The Chancellor may withdraw approval under subsection (7) by a notice given to the person who prepared the guidance.

Offences: general and supplementary provision

- 40 Offences: extra-territorial application and jurisdiction** 25
- (1) It is immaterial for the purposes of section 37 or 38 (except to the extent provided by section 38(2)) whether –
 (a) any relevant conduct of a relevant body, or
 (b) any conduct which constitutes part of a relevant UK tax evasion facilitation offence or foreign tax evasion facilitation offence, or
 (c) any conduct which constitutes part of a relevant UK tax evasion offence or foreign tax evasion offence,
 take place in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. 30
- (2) Proceedings for an offence under section 37 or 38 may be taken in any place in the United Kingdom. 35
- (3) If by virtue of subsection (2) proceedings for an offence are to be taken in Scotland, they may be taken in such sheriff court district as the Lord Advocate may determine.
- (4) In subsection (3) “sheriff court district” is to be read in accordance with section 307(1) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995. 40

41 Consent to prosecution under section 38

- (1) In this section “proceedings” means proceedings for an offence under section 38.
- (2) No proceedings may be instituted in England and Wales except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Director of the Serious Fraud Office. 5
- (3) No proceedings may be instituted in Northern Ireland except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland or the Director of the Serious Fraud Office.
- (4) The Director of Public Prosecutions and the Director of the Serious Fraud Office must each exercise any function of giving consent under subsection (2) or (3) personally unless – 10
- (a) the Director concerned is unavailable, and
- (b) there is another person designated in writing by the Director concerned acting personally as the person who is authorised to exercise the function when the Director is unavailable. 15
- (5) In that case the other person may exercise the function but must do so personally.
- (6) No proceedings may be instituted in Northern Ireland by virtue of section 36 of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 (delegation of functions of the DPP for Northern Ireland to persons other than the Deputy Director) except with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland to the institution of the proceedings. 20
- (7) The Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland must exercise personally any function of giving consent under subsection (3) or (6) unless the function is exercised personally by the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland by virtue of section 30(4) or (7) of that Act. 25

42 Offences by partnerships: supplementary

- (1) Proceedings for an offence under section 37 or 38 alleged to have been committed by a partnership must be brought in the name of the partnership (and not in the name of any of the partners). 30
- (2) For the purposes of such proceedings –
- (a) rules of court relating to the service of documents have effect as if the partnership were a body corporate, and
- (b) the following provisions (which concern procedure in relation to offences by bodies corporate) apply as they apply to a body corporate – 35
- (i) section 33 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 and Schedule 3 to the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980, and
- (ii) section 18 of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1945 (c. 15 (N.I.)) and Schedule 4 to the Magistrates’ Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/1675 (N.I. 26)). 40
- (3) A fine imposed on a partnership on its conviction for an offence under section 37 or 38 is to be paid out of the partnership assets.

Consequential amendments and interpretation

43 Consequential amendments

- (1) In section 61(1) of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (offences to which investigatory powers etc apply) after paragraph (h) insert –
- “(i) any offence under section 37 or 38 of the Criminal Finances Act 2017 (failure to prevent the facilitation of UK tax evasion offences or foreign tax evasion offences).” 5
- (2) In Schedule 1 to the Serious Crime Act 2007 (serious offences) –
- (a) in Part 1 (serious offences in England and Wales), in the heading before paragraph 8 insert “etc” at the end and in paragraph 8 at the end insert – 10
- “(6) An offence under section 37 or 38 of the Criminal Finances Act 2017 (failure to prevent the facilitation of UK tax evasion offences or foreign tax evasion offences).”; 15
- (b) in Part 1A (serious offences in Scotland) in the heading before paragraph 16G insert “etc” at the end and in paragraph 16G at the end insert – 15
- “(5) An offence under section 37 or 38 of the Criminal Finances Act 2017 (failure to prevent the facilitation of UK tax evasion offences or foreign tax evasion offences).”; 20
- (c) in Part 2 (serious offences in Northern Ireland) in the heading before paragraph 24 insert “etc” at the end and in paragraph 24 at the end insert – 20
- “(6) An offence under section 37 or 38 of the Criminal Finances Act 2017 (failure to prevent the facilitation of UK tax evasion offences or foreign tax evasion offences).” 25
- (3) In Part 2 of Schedule 17 to the Crime and Courts Act 2013 (offences in relation to which a deferred prosecution agreement may be entered into) after paragraph 26 insert –
- “26A An offence under section 37 or 38 of the Criminal Finances Act 2017 (failure to prevent the facilitation of UK tax evasion offences or foreign tax evasion offences).” 30

44 Interpretation of Part 3

- (1) In this Part –
- “conduct” includes acts and omissions; 35
- “foreign country” means a country or territory outside the United Kingdom;
- “foreign tax evasion facilitation offence” has the meaning given by section 38(6);
- “foreign tax evasion offence” has the meaning given by section 38(5); 40
- “partnership” has the meaning given by section 36(3);
- “relevant body” has the meaning given by section 36(2);
- “tax” includes duty and any other form of taxation (however described);
- “UK tax evasion facilitation offence” has the meaning given by section 37(5) and (6); 45

“UK tax evasion offence” has the meaning given by section 37(4).

- (2) References in this Part to a person acting in the capacity of a person associated with a relevant body are to be construed in accordance with section 36(4).

PART 4

GENERAL

5

45 Minor and consequential amendments

Schedule 5 contains minor and consequential amendments.

46 Power to make consequential provision

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument make provision in consequence of any provision made by or under Part 1 or 2. 10
- (2) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations make provision in consequence of any provision made by or under Part 1 or 2 that extends only to Scotland.
- (3) The Department of Justice in Northern Ireland may by regulations make provision in consequence of any provision made by or under Part 1 or 2 that extends only to Northern Ireland. 15
- (4) Regulations under subsections (1) to (3) may include transitional, transitory or saving provision.
- (5) Regulations under subsection (1) may repeal, revoke or otherwise amend any provision of primary or subordinate legislation (including legislation passed or made on or before the last day of the session in which this Act is passed). 20
- (6) Regulations under subsection (2) may repeal, revoke or otherwise amend any provision of –
- (a) an Act of the Scottish Parliament (including an Act passed on or before the last day of the session in which this Act is passed), or
 - (b) an instrument made under an Act of the Scottish Parliament. 25
- (7) Regulations under subsection (3) may repeal, revoke or otherwise amend any provision of –
- (a) Northern Ireland legislation (including legislation passed or made on or before the last day of the session in which this Act is passed) so far as dealing with a transferred matter, or 30
 - (b) an instrument made under Northern Ireland legislation so far as dealing with a transferred matter.
- (8) In this section and in section 47 –
- “primary legislation” means –
- (a) an Act; 35
 - (b) an Act of the Scottish Parliament;
 - (c) a Measure or Act of the National Assembly for Wales;
 - (d) Northern Ireland legislation;
- “subordinate legislation” means –
- (a) subordinate legislation within the meaning of the Interpretation Act 1978; 40

- (b) an instrument made under an Act of the Scottish Parliament;
 - (c) an instrument made under a Measure or Act of the National Assembly for Wales;
 - (d) an instrument made under Northern Ireland legislation;
- “transferred matter” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. 5

47 Section 46: procedural requirements

- (1) Before making regulations under section 46(1) the Secretary of State must –
 - (a) if the regulations contain provision that would fall within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament if included in an Act of that Parliament, consult the Scottish Ministers; 10
 - (b) if the regulations contain provision that would fall within the legislative competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly if included in an Act of that Assembly, consult the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland; 15
 - (c) if the regulations contain provision that would fall within the legislative competence of the National Assembly for Wales if included in an Act of that Assembly, consult the Welsh Ministers.
- (2) Before making regulations under section 46(2) the Scottish Ministers must consult the Secretary of State. 20
- (3) Before making regulations under section 46(3) the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland must consult the Secretary of State.
- (4) A statutory instrument containing (whether alone or with other provision) regulations under section 46 made by the Secretary of State that repeal, revoke or otherwise amend any provision of primary legislation is not to be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament. 25
- (5) Any other statutory instrument containing regulations under that section made by the Secretary of State is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament. 30
- (6) Regulations under section 46 made by the Scottish Ministers that repeal or otherwise amend any provision of an Act of the Scottish Parliament are subject to the affirmative procedure (see Part 2 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (asp 10)).
- (7) Any other regulations under that section made by the Scottish Ministers are subject to the negative procedure (see Part 2 of that Act). 35
- (8) Regulations under section 46 made by the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland that repeal, revoke or otherwise amend any provision of Northern Ireland legislation are not to be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, the Northern Ireland Assembly. 40
- (9) Any other regulations under that section made by the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland are subject to negative resolution (within the meaning of section 41(6) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954).
- (10) A power of the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland to make regulations under section 46 is exercisable by statutory rule for the purposes of the Statutory Rules (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1573 (N.I. 12)). 45

48 Financial provision

The following are to be paid out of money provided by Parliament –

- (a) *any expenditure incurred under or by virtue of this Act by a Minister of the Crown or a government department, and*
- (b) *any increases attributable to this Act in the sums payable under any other Act out of money so provided.* 5

49 Extent

- (1) Except as provided by subsections (2) to (6), this Act extends to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- (2) The following provisions extend to England and Wales only – 10
 - (a) section 14, so far as relating to paragraphs 3 to 6 of Schedule 1, and those paragraphs;
 - (b) section 21;
 - (c) section 26(2);
 - (d) section 28(2) and (6); 15
 - (e) section 43(3).
- (3) The following provisions extend to England and Wales and Northern Ireland only –
 - (a) sections 1 to 3;
 - (b) section 7; 20
 - (c) section 14, so far as relating to paragraphs 24 and 25 of Schedule 1, and those paragraphs;
 - (d) section 15(3);
 - (e) section 16(3) to (6);
 - (f) section 17; 25
 - (g) section 18;
 - (h) paragraph 3 of Schedule 2;
 - (i) section 34(3);
 - (j) section 35.
- (4) The following provisions extend to Scotland only – 30
 - (a) sections 4 to 6;
 - (b) section 8;
 - (c) section 23;
 - (d) section 25;
 - (e) paragraph 4 of Schedule 2. 35
- (5) The following provisions extend to Northern Ireland only –
 - (a) section 14, so far as relating to paragraphs 7 to 10 of Schedule 1, and those paragraphs;
 - (b) section 22;
 - (c) section 26(3). 40
- (6) An amendment made by Schedule 5 has the same extent as the provision amended.

50 Commencement

- (1) Except as provided by subsections (2) to (6), this Act comes into force on whatever day or days the Secretary of State appoints by regulations made by statutory instrument.
- (2) Sections 23 and 25 come into force on whatever day or days the Scottish Ministers appoint by regulations after consulting the Secretary of State. 5
- (3) Sections 22 and 26(3) comes into force on whatever day or days the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland appoints by regulations after consulting the Secretary of State.
- (4) Sections 34 and 35 come into force two months after the day on which this Act is passed. 10
- (5) Part 3 comes into force on whatever day or days the Treasury appoints by regulations made by statutory instrument.
- (6) The following provisions come into force on the day on which this Act is passed – 15
 - (a) sections 46 to 49;
 - (b) this section;
 - (c) section 51;
 - (d) any other provision of this Act so far as necessary for enabling the exercise on or after the day on which this Act is passed of any power to make provision by subordinate legislation (within the meaning of the Interpretation Act 1978). 20
- (7) Regulations under subsection (1), (2), (3) or (5) may appoint different days for different purposes.
- (8) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument make transitional, transitory or saving provision in connection with the coming into force of any provision of this Act other than – 25
 - (a) the provisions mentioned in subsections (2) and (3), and
 - (b) Part 3.
- (9) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations make transitional, transitory or saving provision in connection with the coming into force of a provision mentioned in subsection (2). 30
- (10) The Department of Justice in Northern Ireland may by regulations make transitional, transitory or saving provision in connection with the coming into force of a provision mentioned in subsection (3). 35
- (11) The Treasury may by regulations made by statutory instrument make transitional, transitory or saving provision in connection with the coming into force of Part 3.
- (12) No regulations may be made under subsection (1) bringing into force any of the following provisions, so far as they extend to Scotland, unless the Secretary of State has consulted the Scottish Ministers – 40
 - (a) sections 4 and 5;
 - (b) section 8;
 - (c) section 12;
 - (d) section 13; 45

-
- (e) section 19;
 - (f) section 24;
 - (g) section 27;
 - (h) section 28(5).
- (13) No regulations may be made under subsection (1) bringing into force any of the following provisions, so far as they extend to Northern Ireland, unless the Secretary of State has consulted the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland – 5
- (a) sections 1 and 2;
 - (b) section 7; 10
 - (c) section 12;
 - (d) section 13;
 - (e) section 14 and Schedule 1;
 - (f) sections 15 and 16;
 - (g) sections 17 to 19; 15
 - (h) section 27;
 - (i) section 28(5).
- (14) Consultation for the purposes of this section may be, or include, consultation before the day on which this Act is passed.
- (15) The power to make regulations under subsections (8) to (11) includes power to make different provision for different purposes. 20
- (16) The power of the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland to make regulations under subsection (3) or (10) is exercisable by statutory rule for the purposes of the Statutory Rules (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1573 (N.I. 12)). 25

51 Short title

This Act may be cited as the Criminal Finances Act 2017.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 14

POWERS OF MEMBERS OF STAFF OF SERIOUS FRAUD OFFICE

- 1 The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- 2 (1) Section 2C (prosecuting authorities) is amended as follows. 5
 - (2) In subsection (2) after “Part” insert “2, 4,”.
 - (3) In subsection (3) after “Part” insert “2, 4,”.
- 3 In section 47A (meaning of “appropriate officer” for purposes of search and seizure powers under Part 2 of that Act), in subsection (1) – 10
 - (a) omit “or” at the end of paragraph (b), and
 - (b) after that paragraph insert –
“(ba) an SFO officer, or”.
- 4 In section 47G (meaning of “appropriate approval” for purposes of section 47C etc), in subsection (3) after paragraph (ab) insert – 15
 - “(ac) in relation to the exercise of a power by an SFO officer, the Director of the Serious Fraud Office,”.
- 5 In section 47M (further detention in other cases where property is detained under section 47J), in subsection (3) after paragraph (b) insert –
“(ba) an SFO officer,”.
- 6 In section 47S (codes of practice), after subsection (2) insert – 20
 - “(2A) The Secretary of State must also consult the Attorney General about the draft in its application to the exercise of powers by SFO officers and the Director General of the Serious Fraud Office.”
- 7 In section 195A (meaning of “appropriate officer” for purposes of search and seizure powers under Part 4 of that Act), in subsection (1) – 25
 - (a) omit “or” at the end of paragraph (b), and
 - (b) after that paragraph insert –
“(ba) an SFO officer, or”.
- 8 In section 195G (meaning of “appropriate approval” for purposes of section 195C etc), in subsection (3) after paragraph (ab) insert – 30
 - “(ac) in relation to the exercise of a power by an SFO officer, the Director of the Serious Fraud Office,”.
- 9 In section 195M (further detention in other cases where property is detained under section 195J), in subsection (3) after paragraph (b) insert – 35
 - “(ba) an SFO officer,”.

- 10 (1) Section 195S (codes of practice: Secretary of State) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1) –
- (a) in paragraph (a) for “and immigration officers” substitute “, immigration officers and SFO officers”, and
- (b) in paragraph (c) after “immigration officers” insert “, SFO officers”. 5
- (3) In subsection (1A), after paragraph (b) insert –
- “(c) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office.”
- (4) After subsection (2) insert –
- “(2A) The Secretary of State must also consult the Attorney General about the draft in its application to the exercise of powers by SFO officers and the Director General of the Serious Fraud Office.” 10
- 11 (1) Section 289 (searches) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1) after “constable” insert “, an SFO officer”.
- (3) In subsection (1A) –
- (a) in paragraph (a) after “constable” insert “, an SFO officer”; 15
- (b) in paragraph (b) –
- (i) after “officer” insert “of Revenue and Customs”;
- (ii) after “constable” insert “, SFO officer”.
- (4) In subsection (1C) –
- (a) after “constable”, in both places where it occurs, insert “, SFO officer”; 20
- (b) after “officer”, in the second place where it occurs, insert “of Revenue and Customs”.
- (5) In subsection (1D) –
- (a) after “constable”, in both places where it occurs, insert “, SFO officer”; 25
- (b) after “officer”, in the second place where it occurs, insert “of Revenue and Customs”.
- (6) In subsection (2) after “constable” insert “, an SFO officer”.
- (7) In subsection (3) after “constable” insert “, SFO officer”. 30
- (8) In subsection (4) after “constable” insert “, SFO officer”.
- (9) In subsection (5), in paragraph (c) after “an” insert “SFO officer or”.
- 12 (1) Section 290 (prior approval) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (4), after paragraph (a) insert –
- “(aa) in relation to the exercise of a power by an SFO officer, the Director of the Serious Fraud Office,”. 35
- (3) In subsection (6), after “constable” insert “, SFO officer”
- 13 In section 291 (report on exercise of powers), in subsection (2) after “constable” insert “, SFO officer”.
- 14 (1) Section 292 (code of practice) is amended as follows. 40

- (2) In subsection (1) after “Customs” insert “, SFO officers”.
- (3) After subsection (2) insert –
- “(2A) The Secretary of State must also consult the Attorney General about the draft in its application to the exercise of powers by SFO officers and the Director General of the Serious Fraud Office.” 5
- (4) In subsection (6) after “Customs,” insert “an SFO officer,”.
- 15 (1) Section 294 (seizure of cash) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1) after “constable” insert “, an SFO officer”.
- (3) In subsection (2) after “constable” insert “, an SFO officer”.
- (4) In subsection (4) after “by” insert “an SFO officer or” 10
- 16 (1) Section 295 (detention of seized cash) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1) after “constable” insert “, SFO officer”.
- (3) In subsection (4)(a) after “constable” insert “, an SFO officer”.
- 17 In section 296 (interest), in subsection (2) after “constable” insert “, SFO officer” 15
- 18 In section 297 (release of detained cash), in subsection (4) after “constable” insert “, SFO officer”.
- 19 In section 297A (forfeiture notice), in subsection (6) –
- (a) omit “or” at the end of paragraph (b), and
- (b) after that paragraph insert – 20
- “(ba) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office, or”.
- 20 In section 297D (detention following lapse of notice), in subsection (3) after “constable” insert “, an SFO officer”.
- 21 In section 297F (release of cash subject to forfeiture notice), in subsection (4) after “constable” insert “, SFO officer” 25
- 22 In section 298 (forfeiture), in subsection (1)(a) for “or a constable” substitute “, a constable or an SFO officer”.
- 23 (1) Section 302 (compensation) is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (7) insert –
- “(7ZA) *If the cash was seized by an SFO officer, the compensation is to be paid by the Director of the Serious Fraud Office.*” 30
- (3) In subsection (7A) for “or a constable” substitute “, a constable or an SFO officer”.
- 24 In section 377A (code of practice of Attorney General etc), in subsection (1)(a) after “Prosecutions” insert “, SFO officers” 35
- 25 (1) Section 378 (appropriate officers and senior appropriate officers for the purposes of investigations under Part 8 of that Act) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1) after paragraph (c) insert –
- “(ca) an SFO officer;”.

- (3) In subsection (2) after paragraph (b) insert –
“(ba) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office;”.
- (4) In subsection (3A) after paragraph (a) insert –
“(aa) an SFO officer;”.
- (5) In subsection (3AA) after paragraph (a) insert – 5
“(aa) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office;”.
- (6) In subsection (4) after paragraph (b) insert –
“(ba) an SFO officer;”.
- (7) In subsection (6) after paragraph (a) insert – 10
“(aa) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office;”.
- 26 After section 454 insert –

“454A Serious Fraud Office

For the purposes of this Act “SFO officer” means a member of staff of the Serious Fraud Office.”

SCHEDULE 2

Section 29 15

DISCLOSURE ORDERS

- 1 The Terrorism Act 2000 is amended as follows.
- 2 After section 37 insert –
- “37A Disclosure orders in relation to terrorist financing investigations**
- Schedule 5A (terrorist financing investigations: disclosure orders) 20
has effect.”
- 3 After Schedule 5 insert –

“SCHEDULE 5A

TERRORIST FINANCING INVESTIGATIONS: DISCLOSURE ORDERS

PART 1 25

ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Interpretation

- 1 This paragraph applies for the purposes of this Part of this Schedule.
- 2 A disclosure order is an order made under paragraph 9. 30
- 3 A judge is –
(a) in England and Wales, a judge entitled to exercise the jurisdiction of the Crown Court;
(b) in Northern Ireland, a Crown Court judge.

4	A terrorist financing investigation is a terrorist investigation into –	
	(a) the commission, preparation or instigation of an offence under any of sections 15 to 18, or	
	(b) the identification of terrorist property or its movement or use.	5
5	An appropriate officer is –	
	(a) a constable, or	
	(b) a designated financial investigator.	
6	A senior police officer is a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent.	10
7	“Document” means anything in which information of any description is recorded.	
8	“Excluded material” –	
	(a) in relation to England and Wales, has the same meaning as in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984;	15
	(b) in relation to Northern Ireland, has the same meaning as in the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/1341 (N.I. 12)).	
	<i>Disclosure orders</i>	20
9	(1) A judge may, on the application of an appropriate officer, make a disclosure order if satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.	
	(2) The application must state that a person or property specified in the application is subject to a terrorist financing investigation and the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation.	25
	(3) A disclosure order is an order authorising an appropriate officer to give to any person the officer considers has relevant information notice in writing requiring the person to do any or all of the following with respect to any matter relevant to the terrorist financing investigation concerned –	30
	(a) answer questions, either at a time specified in the notice or at once, at a place so specified;	
	(b) provide information specified in the notice, by a time and in a manner so specified;	35
	(c) produce documents, or documents of a description, specified in the notice, either at or by a time so specified or at once, and in a manner so specified.	
	(4) Relevant information is information (whether or not contained in a document) which the appropriate officer concerned considers to be relevant to the investigation.	40
	(5) A person is not bound to comply with a requirement imposed by a notice given under a disclosure order unless evidence of authority to give the notice is produced.	

- (6) An appropriate officer may not make an application under this paragraph unless the officer is a senior police officer or is authorised to do so by a senior police officer.

Requirements for making of disclosure order

- 10 (1) These are the requirements for the making of a disclosure order. 5
- (2) There must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person has committed an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 or that the property specified in the application is terrorist property.
- (3) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that information which may be provided in compliance with a requirement imposed under the order is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the terrorist financing investigation concerned. 10
- (4) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the information to be provided, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the information is obtained. 15

Offences

- 11 (1) A person commits an offence if without reasonable excuse the person fails to comply with a requirement imposed under a disclosure order. 20
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (1) is liable –
- (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or to a fine, or to both; 25
- (b) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both.
- (3) A person commits an offence if, in purported compliance with a requirement imposed under a disclosure order, the person – 30
- (a) makes a statement which the person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or
- (b) recklessly makes a statement which is false or misleading in a material particular.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (3) is liable – 35
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to a fine, or to both;
- (b) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or to a fine, or to both; 40
- (c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both.
- (5) In relation to an offence committed before the coming into force of section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (alteration of 45

penalties for certain summary offences), the reference in sub-paragraph (2)(a) to 51 weeks is to be read as a reference to 6 months.

- (6) In relation to an offence committed before the coming into force of section 282 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (increase in maximum sentence on summary conviction of offence triable either way), the reference in sub-paragraph (4)(b) to 12 months is to be read as a reference to 6 months. 5

Statements

- 12 (1) A statement made by a person in response to a requirement imposed under a disclosure order may not be used in evidence against that person in criminal proceedings. 10
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply –
- (a) in the case of proceedings under this Part of this Act (including paragraph 11(1) or (3)), 15
 - (b) on a prosecution for an offence under section 5 of the Perjury Act 1911 or Article 10 of the Perjury (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 (S.I. 1979/1714 (N.I. 19)) (false statements), or
 - (c) on a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence, the person makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in sub-paragraph (1). 20
- (3) A statement may not be used by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(c) against a person unless –
- (a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or 25
 - (b) a question relating to it is asked,
- by or on behalf of the person in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution.

Further provisions

- 13 (1) A disclosure order does not confer the right to require a person – 30
- (a) to answer any privileged question,
 - (b) to provide any privileged information, or
 - (c) to produce any privileged document or other material,
- except that a lawyer may be required to provide the name and address of a client. 35
- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) –
- (a) a privileged question is a question which the person would be entitled to refuse to answer on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court;
 - (b) privileged information is any information which the person would be entitled to refuse to provide on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court; 40
 - (c) a privileged document or other material is any document or material which the person would be entitled to refuse to 45

produce on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court.

- (3) A disclosure order does not confer the right to require a person to produce excluded material.
- (4) A disclosure order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed). 5
- (5) An appropriate officer may take copies of any documents produced in compliance with a requirement to produce them imposed under a disclosure order.
- (6) The documents may be retained for so long as is it is necessary to retain them (as opposed to a copy of them) in connection with the terrorist financing investigation for the purposes of which the order was made. 10
- (7) But if an appropriate officer has reasonable grounds for believing that – 15
- (a) the documents may need to be produced for the purposes of any legal proceedings, and
- (b) they might otherwise be unavailable for those purposes, they may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.
- (8) An appropriate officer may retain documents under subparagraph (7) only if the officer is a senior police officer or is authorised to do so by a senior police officer. 20

Supplementary

- 14 (1) An application for a disclosure order may be made without notice to a judge in chambers. 25
- (2) Rules of court may make provision as to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with proceedings relating to disclosure orders.
- (3) An application to discharge or vary a disclosure order may be made to the Crown Court by – 30
- (a) the person who applied for the order;
- (b) any person affected by the order.
- (4) The Crown Court may – 35
- (a) discharge the order;
- (b) vary the order.
- (5) An application to discharge or vary a disclosure order need not be made by the same appropriate officer that applied for the order.
- (6) References to a person who applied for a disclosure order are to be construed accordingly.
- (7) An appropriate officer may not make an application to discharge or vary a disclosure order unless the officer is a senior police officer or is authorised to do so by a senior police officer.” 40

4 After Part 1 of Schedule 5A (as inserted by paragraph 3 above) insert –

“PART 2

SCOTLAND

Interpretation

- 15 This paragraph applies for the purposes of this Part of this Schedule. 5
- 16 A disclosure order is an order made under paragraph 19.
- 17 A terrorist financing investigation is a terrorist investigation into –
- (a) the commission, preparation or instigation of an offence under any of sections 15 to 18, or 10
 - (b) the identification of terrorist property or its movement or use.
- 18 “Document” means anything in which information of any description is recorded. 15

Disclosure orders

- 19 (1) The High Court of Justiciary may, on the application of the Lord Advocate, make a disclosure order if satisfied that each of the requirements for the making of the order is fulfilled.
- (2) The application must state that a person or property specified in the application is subject to a terrorist financing investigation and the order is sought for the purposes of the investigation. 20
- (3) A disclosure order is an order authorising the Lord Advocate to give to any person the Lord Advocate considers has relevant information notice in writing requiring the person to do any or all of the following with respect to any matter relevant to the terrorist financing investigation concerned – 25
- (a) answer questions, either at a time specified in the notice or at once, at a place so specified;
 - (b) provide information specified in the notice, by a time and in a manner so specified; 30
 - (c) produce documents, or documents of a description, specified in the notice, either at or by a time so specified or at once, and in a manner so specified.
- (4) Relevant information is information (whether or not contained in a document) which the Lord Advocate considers to be relevant to the investigation. 35
- (5) A person is not bound to comply with a requirement imposed by a notice given under a disclosure order unless evidence of authority to give the notice is produced. 40

Requirements for making of disclosure order

- 20 (1) These are the requirements for the making of a disclosure order.

- (2) There must be reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person has committed an offence under any of sections 15 to 18 or that the property specified in the application is terrorist property.
- (3) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that information which may be provided in compliance with a requirement imposed under the order is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the terrorist financing investigation concerned. 5
- (4) There must be reasonable grounds for believing that it is in the public interest for the information to be provided, having regard to the benefit likely to accrue to the investigation if the information is obtained. 10

Offences

- 21 (1) A person commits an offence if without reasonable excuse the person fails to comply with a requirement imposed under a disclosure order. 15
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (1) is liable on summary conviction to –
- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months,
 - (b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or 20
 - (c) both.
- (3) A person commits an offence if, in purported compliance with a requirement imposed under a disclosure order, the person –
- (a) makes a statement which the person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or 25
 - (b) recklessly makes a statement which is false or misleading in a material particular.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (3) is liable –
- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both, or 30
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.

Statements

- 22 (1) A statement made by a person in response to a requirement imposed under a disclosure order may not be used in evidence against that person in criminal proceedings. 35
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply –
- (a) in the case of proceedings under this Part of this Act (including paragraph 21(1) or (3)), 40
 - (b) on a prosecution for perjury, or
 - (c) on a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence, the person makes a statement inconsistent with the statement mentioned in sub-paragraph (1).

- (3) A statement may not be used by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(c) against a person unless –
- (a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or
 - (b) a question relating to it is asked,
- by or on behalf of the person in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution. 5

Further provisions

- 23 (1) A disclosure order does not confer the right to require a person –
- (a) to answer any question,
 - (b) to provide any information, or 10
 - (c) to produce any document,
- which the person would be entitled to refuse to answer, provide or produce on grounds of legal privilege.
- (2) A disclosure order has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed). 15
- (3) The Lord Advocate may take copies of any documents produced in compliance with a requirement to produce them imposed under a disclosure order.
- (4) The documents may be retained for so long as is it is necessary to retain them (as opposed to a copy of them) in connection with the terrorist financing investigation for the purposes of which the order was made. 20
- (5) But if the Lord Advocate has reasonable grounds for believing that –
- (a) the documents may need to be produced for the purposes of any legal proceedings, and 25
 - (b) they might otherwise be unavailable for those purposes, they may be retained until the proceedings are concluded.

Supplementary

- 24 (1) An application for a disclosure order may be made without notice to a judge of the High Court of Justiciary. 30
- (2) Provision may be made in rules of court as to the discharge and variation of disclosure orders.
- (3) An application to discharge or vary a disclosure order may be made to the High Court of Justiciary by – 35
- (a) the Lord Advocate;
 - (b) any person affected by the order.
- (4) The High Court of Justiciary may –
- (a) discharge the order;
 - (b) vary the order.” 40

SCHEDULE 3

Section 32

FORFEITURE OF CERTAIN PERSONAL (OR MOVEABLE) PROPERTY

1 Schedule 1 to the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (forfeiture of terrorist cash) is amended as follows.

2 After paragraph 10 insert – 5

“PART 4A

FORFEITURE OF TERRORIST ASSETS

Definition of “listed asset”

10A (1) In this Part of this Schedule, a “listed asset” means an item of property that falls within one of the following descriptions of property – 10

- (a) precious metals;
- (b) precious stones;
- (c) watches;
- (d) artistic works; 15
- (e) face-value vouchers;
- (f) postage stamps.

(2) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument amend sub-paragraph (1) – 20

- (a) by removing a description of property;
- (b) by adding a description of tangible personal (or corporeal moveable) property.

(3) A statutory instrument containing regulations under sub-paragraph (2) may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament. 25

(4) In this paragraph – 30

- (a) “precious metal” means gold, silver or platinum (whether in an unmanufactured or a manufactured state);
- (b) “artistic work” means a piece of work falling within section 4(1)(a) of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988;
- (c) “face-value voucher” means a voucher in physical form that represents a right to receive goods or services to the value of an amount stated on it.

Seizure of listed assets 35

10B (1) An authorised officer may seize any item of property if the authorised officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that – 40

- (a) it is a listed asset, and
- (b) it is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1 or it is property earmarked as terrorist property.

(2) An authorised officer may also seize any item of property if –

- (a) the authorised officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting the item to be a listed asset,
- (b) the authorised officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that part of the item is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1 or is property earmarked as terrorist property, and 5
- (c) it is not reasonably practicable to seize only that part.

Initial detention of seized property

- 10C (1) Property seized under paragraph 10B may be detained for an initial period of 48 hours. 10
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) authorises the detention of property only for so long as an authorised officer continues to have reasonable grounds for suspicion in relation to that property as described in paragraph 10B(1) or (2) (as the case may be).
- (3) In calculating a period of hours for the purposes of this paragraph, no account shall be taken of – 15
- (a) any Saturday or Sunday,
 - (b) Christmas Day,
 - (c) Good Friday,
 - (d) any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom within which the property is seized, or 20
 - (e) any day prescribed under section 8(2) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 as a court holiday in a sheriff court in the sheriff court district within which the property is seized. 25

Further detention of seized property

- 10D (1) The period for which property seized under paragraph 10B, or any part of that property, may be detained may be extended by an order made – 30
- (a) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, by a magistrates' court;
 - (b) in Scotland, by the sheriff.
- (2) An order under sub-paragraph (1) may not authorise the detention of any property – 35
- (a) beyond the end of the period of 3 months beginning with the date of the order, and
 - (b) in the case of any further order under this paragraph, beyond the end of the period of 2 years beginning with the date of the first order. 40
- (3) A justice of the peace may also exercise the power of a magistrates' court to make the first order under sub-paragraph (1) extending a particular period of detention.
- (4) An application to a justice of the peace or the sheriff to make the first order under sub-paragraph (1) extending a particular period of detention – 45

-
- (a) may be made and heard without notice of the application or hearing having been given to any of the persons affected by the application or to the legal representatives of such a person, and
- (b) may be heard and determined in private in the absence of persons so affected and of their legal representatives. 5
- (5) An application for an order under sub-paragraph (1) may be made—
- (a) in relation to England and Wales and Northern Ireland, by the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs or an authorised officer; 10
- (b) in relation to Scotland, by a procurator fiscal.
- (6) The court, sheriff or justice may make the order if satisfied, in relation to the item of property to be further detained, that—
- (a) it is a listed asset, and 15
- (b) condition 1, condition 2 or condition 3 is met.
- (7) Condition 1 is that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the property is intended to be used for the purposes of terrorism and that either—
- (a) its continued detention is justified while its intended use is further investigated or consideration is given to bringing (in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the property is connected, or 20
- (b) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the property is connected have been started and have not been concluded. 25
- (8) Condition 2 is that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the property consists of resources of an organisation which is a proscribed organisation and that either— 30
- (a) its continued detention is justified while investigation is made into whether or not it consists of such resources or consideration is given to bringing (in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the property is connected, or 35
- (b) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the property is connected have been started and have not been concluded.
- (9) Condition 3 is that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the property is property earmarked as terrorist property and that either— 40
- (a) its continued detention is justified while its derivation is further investigated or consideration is given to bringing (in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the property is connected, or 45
- (b) proceedings against any person for an offence with which the property is connected have been started and have not been concluded.

- (10) Where an application for an order under sub-paragraph (1) relates to an item of property seized under paragraph 10B(2), the court, sheriff or justice may make the order if satisfied that –
- (a) the item of property is a listed asset,
 - (b) condition 1, 2 or 3 is met in respect of part of the item, and
 - (c) it is not reasonably practicable to detain only that part.
- (11) An order under sub-paragraph (1) must provide for notice to be given to persons affected by it.

Testing and safekeeping of property seized under paragraph 10B

- 10E (1) An authorised officer may carry out (or arrange for the carrying out of) tests on any item of property seized under paragraph 10B for the purpose of establishing whether it is a listed asset.
- (2) An authorised officer must arrange for any item of property seized under paragraph 10B to be safely stored throughout the period during which it is detained under this Part of this Schedule.

Release of detained property

- 10F (1) This paragraph applies while any property is detained under this Part of this Schedule.
- (2) A magistrates’ court or (in Scotland) the sheriff may direct the release of the whole or any part of the property if satisfied, on an application by the person from whom the property was seized, that the conditions in paragraph 10C or 10D (as the case may be) for the detention of the property are no longer met in relation to the property to be released.
- (3) An authorised officer or (in Scotland) a procurator fiscal may, after notifying the magistrates’ court, sheriff or justice under whose order property is being detained, release the whole or any part of it if satisfied that the detention of the property to be released is no longer justified.
- (4) But property is not to be released under this paragraph –
- (a) if an application for its release under paragraph 10O is made, until any proceedings in pursuance of the application (including any proceedings on appeal) are concluded;
 - (b) if (in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) proceedings are started against any person for an offence with which the property is connected, until the proceedings are concluded.

See also paragraph 10G(4).

Forfeiture

- 10G (1) While property is detained under this Part of this Schedule, an application for the forfeiture of the whole or any part of it may be made –
- (a) to a magistrates’ court, by the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs or an authorised officer;

- (b) to the sheriff, by the Scottish Ministers.
- (2) The court or sheriff may order the forfeiture of the property or any part of it if satisfied that—
- (a) the property is a listed asset, and
 - (b) what is to be forfeited is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1 or is property earmarked as terrorist property. 5
- (3) Sub-paragraph (2) ceases to apply on the transfer of an application made under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph 10J(1)(a) or (b).
- (4) Where an application for the forfeiture of any property is made under this paragraph, the property is to be detained (and may not be released under any power conferred by this Part of this Schedule) until any proceedings in pursuance of the application (including any proceedings on appeal) are concluded. 10
- (5) Where the property to which the application relates is being detained under this Part of this Schedule as part of an item of property, having been seized under paragraph 10B(2), sub-paragraph (4) is to be read as if it required the continued detention of the whole of the item of property. 15
- Associated and joint property* 20
- 10H (1) Paragraphs 10I and 10J apply if—
- (a) an application is made under paragraph 10G in respect of property detained under this Part of this Schedule,
 - (b) the court or sheriff is satisfied that the property is a listed asset, 25
 - (c) the court or sheriff is satisfied that all or part of the property is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1 or is property earmarked as terrorist property, and
 - (d) there exists property that is associated with the property in relation to which the court or sheriff is satisfied as mentioned in paragraph (c). 30
- (2) Paragraphs 10I and 10J also apply in England and Wales and Northern Ireland if—
- (a) an application is made under paragraph 10G in respect of property detained under this Part of this Schedule, 35
 - (b) the court is satisfied that the property is a listed asset,
 - (c) the court is satisfied that all or part of the property is property earmarked as terrorist property, and
 - (d) the property in relation to which the court or sheriff is satisfied as mentioned in paragraph (c) belongs to joint tenants and one of the tenants is an excepted joint owner. 40
- (3) In this paragraph and paragraphs 10I and 10J “associated property” means property of any of the following descriptions that is not itself the forfeitable property—
- (a) any interest in the forfeitable property; 45
 - (b) any other interest in the property in which the forfeitable property subsists;

- (c) if the forfeitable property is a tenancy in common, the tenancy of the other tenant;
- (d) if (in Scotland) the forfeitable property is owned in common, the interest of the other owner;
- (e) if the forfeitable property is part of a larger property, but not a separate part, the remainder of that property. 5

References to property being associated with forfeitable property are to be read accordingly.

- (4) In this paragraph and paragraphs 10I and 10J the “forfeitable property” means the property in relation to which the court or sheriff is satisfied as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(c) or (2)(c) (as the case may be). 10
- (5) For the purposes of this paragraph and paragraphs 10I and 10J –
 - (a) an excepted joint owner is a joint tenant who obtained the property in circumstances in which it would not (as against him or her) be earmarked, and 15
 - (b) references to the excepted joint owner’s share of property are to so much of the property as would have been his or hers if the joint tenancy had been severed.

Agreements about associated and joint property 20

10I (1) Where –

- (a) this paragraph applies, and
- (b) the person who applied for the order under paragraph 10G (on the one hand) and the person who holds the associated property or who is the excepted joint owner (on the other hand) agree, 25

the magistrates’ court or sheriff may, instead of making an order under paragraph 10G(2), make an order requiring the person who holds the associated property or who is the excepted joint owner to make a payment to a person identified in the order. 30

- (2) The amount of the payment is (subject to sub-paragraph (3)) to be the amount which the persons referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b) agree represents –
 - (a) in a case where this paragraph applies by virtue of paragraph 10H(1), the value of the forfeitable property; 35
 - (b) in a case where this paragraph applies by virtue of paragraph 10H(2), the value of the forfeitable property less the value of the excepted joint owner’s share.
- (3) The amount of the payment may be reduced if the person who applied for the order under paragraph 10G agrees that the other party to the agreement has suffered loss as a result of the seizure of the forfeitable property and any associated property under paragraph 10B and its subsequent detention. 40
- (4) The reduction that is permissible by virtue of sub-paragraph (3) is such amount as the parties to the agreement agree is reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances. 45

- (5) An order under sub-paragraph (1) may, so far as required for giving effect to the agreement, include provision for vesting, creating or extinguishing any interest in property.
- (6) If there is more than one item of associated property or more than one excepted joint owner, the total amount to be paid under sub-paragraph (1), and the part of that amount which is to be provided by each person who holds any such associated property or who is an excepted joint owner, is to be agreed between both (or all) of them and the person who applied for the order under paragraph 10G. 5
10
- (7) If the person who applied for the order under paragraph 10G was an authorised officer, that person may enter into an agreement for the purposes of this paragraph only with the prior approval of a senior officer.
- (8) An amount received under an order under sub-paragraph (1) must be applied as follows – 15
- (a) first, it must be applied in payment or reimbursement of any reasonable costs incurred in storing or insuring the forfeitable property and any associated property whilst detained under this Part of this Schedule; 20
- (b) second, it must be paid –
- (i) if the order was made by a magistrates’ court, into the Consolidated Fund;
- (ii) if the order was made by the sheriff, into the Scottish Consolidated Fund. 25
- (9) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (7), a “senior officer” means –
- (a) in relation to an application made by a constable or a designated financial investigator, a senior police officer;
- (b) in relation to an application made by an officer of Revenue and Customs, such an officer of a rank designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs as equivalent to that of a senior police officer; 30
- (c) in relation to an application made by an immigration officer, such an officer of a rank designated by the Secretary of State as equivalent to that of a senior police officer. 35
- (10) In sub-paragraph (9), a “senior police officer” means a police officer of at least the rank of inspector.

Associated and joint property: default of agreement

- 10J (1) Where this paragraph applies and there is no agreement under paragraph 10I, the magistrates’ court or sheriff – 40
- (a) must transfer the application made under paragraph 10G to the relevant court if satisfied that the value of the forfeitable property and any associated property is £10,000 or more; 45
- (b) may transfer the application made under paragraph 10G to the relevant court if satisfied that the value of the

- forfeitable property and any associated property is less than £10,000.
- (2) The “relevant court” is –
- (a) the High Court, where the application under paragraph 10G was made to a magistrates’ court; 5
 - (b) the Court of Session, where the application under paragraph 10G was made to the sheriff.
- (3) Where (under sub-paragraph (1)(a) or (b)) an application made under paragraph 10G is transferred to the relevant court, the relevant court may order the forfeiture of the property to which the application relates, or any part of that property, if satisfied that – 10
- (a) the property is a listed asset, and
 - (b) what is to be forfeited is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1 or is property earmarked as terrorist property. 15
- (4) The relevant court may, as well as making an order under sub-paragraph (3), make an order –
- (a) providing for the forfeiture of the associated property or (as the case may be) for the excepted joint owner’s interest to be extinguished, or 20
 - (b) providing for the excepted joint owner’s interest to be severed.
- (5) Where (under sub-paragraph (1)(b)) the magistrates’ court or sheriff decides not to transfer an application made under paragraph 10G to the relevant court, the magistrates’ court or sheriff may, as well as making an order under paragraph 10G(2), make an order – 25
- (a) providing for the forfeiture of the associated property or (as the case may be) for the excepted joint owner’s interest to be extinguished, or 30
 - (b) providing for the excepted joint owner’s interest to be severed.
- (6) An order under sub-paragraph (4) or (5) may be made only if the relevant court, the magistrates’ court or the sheriff (as the case may be) thinks it just and equitable to do so. 35
- (7) An order under sub-paragraph (4) or (5) must provide for the payment of an amount to the person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner.
- (8) In making an order under sub-paragraph (4) or (5), and including provision in it by virtue of sub-paragraph (7), the relevant court, the magistrates’ court or the sheriff (as the case may be) must have regard to – 40
- (a) the rights of any person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner and the value to that person of that property or (as the case may be) of that person’s share (including any value that cannot be assessed in terms of money), and 45

- (b) the interest of the person who applied for the order under paragraph 10G in realising the value of the forfeitable property.
- (9) If the relevant court, the magistrates' court or the sheriff (as the case may be) is satisfied that – 5
- (a) the person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner has suffered loss as a result of the seizure of the forfeitable property and any associated property under paragraph 10B and its subsequent detention, and 10
- (b) the circumstances are exceptional,
an order under sub-paragraph (4) or (5) may require the payment of compensation to that person.
- (10) The amount of compensation to be paid by virtue of sub-paragraph (9) is the amount the relevant court, the magistrates' court or the sheriff (as the case may be) thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances. 15
- (11) Compensation to be paid by virtue of sub-paragraph (9) is to be paid in the same way that compensation is to be paid under paragraph 10P. 20

Paragraphs 10G and 10J: appeals

- 10K (1) Any party to proceedings for an order for the forfeiture of property under paragraph 10G may appeal against –
- (a) the making of an order under paragraph 10G;
- (b) the making of an order under paragraph 10J(5); 25
- (c) a decision not to make an order under paragraph 10G unless the reason that no order was made is that an order was instead made under paragraph 10I;
- (d) a decision not to make an order under paragraph 10J(5).
Paragraphs (c) and (d) do not apply if the application for the order under paragraph 10G was transferred in accordance with paragraph 10J(1)(a) or (b). 30
- (2) An appeal under sub-paragraph (1) lies –
- (a) in relation to England and Wales, to the Crown Court;
- (b) in relation to Scotland, to the Sheriff Appeal Court; 35
- (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, to a county court.
- (3) An appeal under sub-paragraph (1) must be made before the end of the period of 30 days starting with the day on which the court makes the order or decision.
- (4) Sub-paragraph (3) is subject to paragraph 10L. 40
- (5) The court hearing the appeal may make any order it thinks appropriate.
- (6) If the court upholds an appeal against an order forfeiting property, it may order the release of the whole or any part of the property.

Extended time for appealing in certain cases where deproscription order made

- 10L (1) This paragraph applies where –
- (a) a successful application for an order under paragraph 10G relies (wholly or partly) on the fact that an organisation is proscribed, 5
 - (b) an application under section 4 of the Terrorism Act 2000 for a deproscription order in respect of the organisation is refused by the Secretary of State,
 - (c) the property forfeited by the order under paragraph 10G was seized under this Part of this Schedule on or after the date of the refusal of that application, 10
 - (d) an appeal against that refusal is allowed under section 5 of the Terrorism Act 2000,
 - (e) a deproscription order is made accordingly, and
 - (f) if the order is made in reliance on section 123(5) of the Terrorism Act 2000, a resolution is passed by each House of Parliament under section 123(5)(b) of that Act. 15
- (2) Where this paragraph applies, an appeal under paragraph 10K against the making of an order under paragraph 10G, and against the making (in addition) of any order under paragraph 10J(5), may be brought at any time before the end of the period of 30 days beginning with the date on which the deproscription order comes into force. 20
- (3) In this paragraph a “deproscription order” means an order under section 3(3)(b) or (8) of the Terrorism Act 2000. 25

Realisation of forfeited property

- 10M (1) If property is forfeited under paragraph 10G or 10J, an authorised officer must realise the property or make arrangements for its realisation.
- (2) But the property is not to be realised – 30
- (a) before the end of the period within which an appeal may be made (whether under paragraph 10K or otherwise), or
 - (b) if an appeal is made within that period, before the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of.
- (3) The realisation of property under sub-paragraph (1) must be carried out, so far as practicable, in the manner best calculated to maximise the amount obtained for the property. 35

Proceeds of realisation

- 10N (1) The proceeds of property realised under paragraph 10M must be applied as follows – 40
- (a) first, they must be applied in making any payment required to be made by virtue of paragraph 10J(7);
 - (b) second, they must be applied in payment or reimbursement of any reasonable costs incurred in storing or insuring the property whilst detained under this Part of this Schedule and in realising the property; 45

- (c) third, they must be paid –
- (i) if the property was forfeited by a magistrates’ court or the High Court, into the Consolidated Fund;
 - (ii) if the property was forfeited by the sheriff or the Court of Session, into the Scottish Consolidated Fund. 5
- (2) If what is realised under paragraph 10M represents part only of an item of property seized under paragraph 10B and detained under this Part of this Schedule, the reference in sub-paragraph (1)(b) to costs incurred in storing or insuring the property is to be read as a reference to costs incurred in storing or insuring the whole of the item of property. 10

Victims

- 10O (1) A person who claims that any property detained under this Part of this Schedule, or any part of it, belongs to him or her may apply for the property or part to be released. 15
- (2) An application under sub-paragraph (1) is to be made –
- (a) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, to a magistrates’ court;
 - (b) in Scotland, to the sheriff. 20
- (3) The application may be made in the course of proceedings under paragraph 10D or 10G or at any other time.
- (4) The court or sheriff may order the property to which the application relates to be released to the applicant if it appears to the court or sheriff that – 25
- (a) the applicant was deprived of the property to which the application relates, or of property which it represents, by criminal conduct,
 - (b) the property the applicant was deprived of was not, immediately before the applicant was deprived of it, property obtained by or in return for criminal conduct and nor did it then represent such property, and 30
 - (c) the property belongs to the applicant.

Compensation

- 10P (1) If no order under paragraph 10G, 10I or 10J is made in respect of any property detained under this Part of this Schedule, the person to whom the property belongs or from whom it was seized may make an application for compensation. 35
- (2) An application under sub-paragraph (1) is to be made –
- (a) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, to a magistrates’ court; 40
 - (b) in Scotland, to the sheriff.
- (3) *If the court or sheriff is satisfied that the applicant has suffered loss as a result of the detention of the property and that the circumstances are exceptional, the court or sheriff may order compensation to be paid to the applicant.* 45

- (4) *The amount of compensation to be paid is the amount the court or sheriff thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.*
- (5) *If the property was seized by an officer of Revenue and Customs, the compensation is to be paid by the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.* 5
- (6) *If the property was seized by a constable, the compensation is to be paid as follows –*
- (a) *in the case of a constable of a police force in England and Wales, it is to be paid out of the police fund from which the expenses of the police force are met;* 10
- (b) *in the case of a constable of the Police Service of Scotland, it is to be paid by the Scottish Police Authority;*
- (c) *in the case of a police officer within the meaning of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000, it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.* 15
- (7) *If the property was seized by a designated financial investigator, the compensation is to be paid as follows –*
- (a) *in the case of a designated financial investigator who was –* 20
- (i) *a member of the civilian staff of a police force (including the metropolitan police force), within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, or*
- (ii) *a member of staff of the City of London police force,* 25
it is to be paid out of the police fund from which the expenses of the police force are met;
- (b) *in the case of a designated financial investigator who was a member of staff of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.* 30
- (8) *If the property was seized by an immigration officer, the compensation is to be paid by the Secretary of State.*
- (9) *If an order under paragraph 10G, 10I or 10J is made in respect only of a part of any property detained under this Part, this paragraph has effect in relation to the other part.* 35
- (10) *This paragraph does not apply if the court or sheriff makes an order under paragraph 10O.”*
- 3 In paragraph 19 (general interpretation), in sub-paragraph (1), at the appropriate place insert – 40
““listed asset” has the meaning given by paragraph 10A,”.

SCHEDULE 4

Section 33

FORFEITURE OF MONEY HELD IN BANK AND BUILDING SOCIETY ACCOUNTS

1 Schedule 1 to the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (forfeiture of terrorist cash) is amended as follows.

2 After paragraph 10P (inserted by Schedule 3 above) insert – 5

“PART 4B

FORFEITURE OF TERRORIST MONEY HELD IN BANK AND BUILDING SOCIETY ACCOUNTS

Application for account freezing order

- 10Q (1) This paragraph applies if an enforcement officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that money held in an account maintained with a bank or building society – 10
- (a) is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1, or
 - (b) is property earmarked as terrorist property.
- (2) Where this paragraph applies the enforcement officer may apply to the relevant court for an account freezing order in relation to the account in which the money is held. 15
- (3) But an enforcement officer may not apply for an account freezing order unless the officer is a senior officer or is authorised to do so by a senior officer. 20
- (4) For the purposes of this Part of this Schedule –
- (a) an account freezing order is an order that, subject to any exclusions (see paragraph 10U), prohibits each person by or for whom the account to which the order applies is operated from making withdrawals or payments from the account; 25
 - (b) an account is operated by or for a person if the person is an account holder or a signatory or identified as a beneficiary in relation to the account.
- (5) An application for an account freezing order may be made without notice if the circumstances of the case are such that notice of the application would prejudice the taking of any steps under this Part of this Schedule to forfeit money that is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1 or is property earmarked as terrorist property. 30 35
- (6) The money referred to in sub-paragraph (1) may be all or part of the credit balance of the account.
- (7) In this Part of this Schedule –
- “bank” has the meaning given by paragraph 10R;
 - “building society” has the same meaning as in the Building Societies Act 1986; 40
 - “enforcement officer” means –
 - (a) a constable, or

- (b) a designated financial investigator;
“relevant court” –
 - (a) in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, means a magistrates’ court, and
 - (b) in Scotland, means the sheriff; 5
- “senior officer” means a police officer of at least the rank of inspector.

Meaning of “bank”

- 10R (1) “Bank” means an authorised deposit taker, other than a building society, that has its head office or a branch in the United Kingdom. 10
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1), “authorised deposit taker” means –
 - (a) a person who has permission under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to accept deposits;
 - (b) a person who –
 - (i) is specified, or is within a class of persons specified, by an order under section 38 of that Act (exemption orders), and 15
 - (ii) accepts deposits;
 - (c) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3 to that Act that has permission under paragraph 15 of that Schedule (as a result of qualifying for authorisation under paragraph 12(1) of that Schedule) to accept deposits. 20
- (3) A reference in sub-paragraph (2) to a person or firm with permission to accept deposits does not include a person or firm with permission to do so only for the purposes of, or in the course of, an activity other than accepting deposits. 25

Making of account freezing order

- 10S (1) This paragraph applies where an application for an account freezing order is made under paragraph 10Q in relation to an account. 30
- (2) The relevant court may make the order if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that money held in the account (whether all or part of the credit balance of the account) –
 - (a) is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1, or 35
 - (b) is property earmarked as terrorist property.
- (3) An account freezing order ceases to have effect at the end of the period specified in the order (which may be varied under paragraph 10T) unless it ceases to have effect at an earlier or later time in accordance with the provision made by paragraphs 10W(6)(c), 10Y(2) to (7), 10Z2(6) to (8) and 10Z3. 40
- (4) The period specified by the relevant court for the purposes of sub-paragraph (3) (whether when the order is first made or on a variation under paragraph 10T) may not exceed the period of 2 years, starting with the day on which the account freezing order is (or was) made. 45

- (5) An account freezing order must provide for notice to be given to persons affected by the order.

Variation and setting aside of account freezing order

- 10T (1) The relevant court may at any time vary or set aside an account freezing order on an application made by – 5
- (a) an enforcement officer, or
 - (b) any person affected by the order.
- (2) But an enforcement officer may not make an application under sub-paragraph (1) unless the officer is a senior officer or is authorised to do so by a senior officer. 10
- (3) Before varying or setting aside an account freezing order the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by its decision.
- (4) In relation to Scotland, the references in this paragraph to setting aside an order are to be read as references to recalling it. 15

Exclusions

- 10U (1) The power to vary an account freezing order includes (amongst other things) power to make exclusions from the prohibition on making withdrawals or payments from the account to which the order applies. 20
- (2) Exclusions from the prohibition may also be made when the order is made.
- (3) An exclusion may (amongst other things) make provision for the purpose of enabling a person by or for whom the account is operated – 25
- (a) to meet the person’s reasonable living expenses, or
 - (b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation.
- (4) An exclusion may be made subject to conditions.
- (5) Where a magistrates’ court exercises the power to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses that the person has incurred, or may incur, in respect of proceedings under this Schedule, it must ensure that the exclusion – 30
- (a) is limited to reasonable legal expenses that the person has reasonably incurred or that the person reasonably incurs, 35
 - (b) specifies the total amount that may be released for legal expenses in pursuance of the exclusion, and
 - (c) is made subject to the same conditions as would be the required conditions (see section 286A of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002) if the order had been made under section 245A of that Act (in addition to any conditions imposed under sub-paragraph (4)). 40

- (6) A magistrates’ court, in deciding whether to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses in respect of proceedings under this Schedule –
- (a) must have regard to the desirability of the person being represented in any proceedings under this Schedule in which the person is a participant, and 5
 - (b) must disregard the possibility that legal representation of the person in any such proceedings might, were an exclusion not made –
 - (i) be made available under arrangements made for the purposes of Part 1 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012, or 10
 - (ii) be funded by the Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission.
- (7) The sheriff’s power to make exclusions may not be exercised for the purpose of enabling any person to meet any legal expenses in respect of proceedings under this Schedule. 15
- (8) The power to make exclusions must, subject to sub-paragraph (6), be exercised with a view to ensuring, so far as practicable, that there is not undue prejudice to the taking of any steps under this Part of this Schedule to forfeit money that is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1 or is property earmarked as terrorist property. 20

Restriction on proceedings and remedies

- 10V (1) If a court in which proceedings are pending in respect of an account maintained with a bank or building society is satisfied that an account freezing order has been applied for or made in respect of the account, it may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit. 25
- (2) Before exercising the power conferred by sub-paragraph (1), the court must (as well as giving the parties to any of the proceedings concerned an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by the court’s decision. 30
- (3) In relation to Scotland, the reference in sub-paragraph (1) to staying the proceedings is to be read as a reference to sisting the proceedings. 35

Account forfeiture notice: England and Wales and Northern Ireland

- 10W (1) This paragraph applies while an account freezing order made by a magistrates’ court has effect.
In this paragraph the account to which the order applies is “the frozen account”. 40
- (2) A senior officer may give a notice for the purpose of forfeiting money held in the frozen account (whether all or part of the credit balance of the account) if satisfied that the money –
 - (a) is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1, or 45
 - (b) is property earmarked as terrorist property.

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- (3) A notice given under sub-paragraph (2) is referred to in this Part of this Schedule as an account forfeiture notice.
- (4) An account forfeiture notice must –
- (a) state the amount of money held in the frozen account which it is proposed be forfeited, 5
 - (b) confirm that the senior officer is satisfied as mentioned in sub-paragraph (2),
 - (c) specify a period for objecting to the proposed forfeiture and an address to which any objections must be sent, and
 - (d) explain that the money will be forfeited unless an objection is received at that address within the period for objecting. 10
- (5) The period for objecting must be at least 30 days starting with the day after the notice is given.
- (6) If no objection is made within the period for objecting, and the notice has not lapsed under paragraph 10Y – 15
- (a) the amount of money stated in the notice is forfeited (subject to paragraph 10Z),
 - (b) the bank or building society with which the frozen account is maintained must transfer that amount of money into an interest-bearing account nominated by an enforcement officer, and 20
 - (c) immediately after the transfer has been made, the account freezing order made in relation to the frozen account ceases to have effect.
- (7) An objection may be made by anyone (whether a recipient of the notice or not). 25
- (8) An objection means a written objection sent to the address specified in the notice; and an objection is made when it is received at the address.
- (9) An objection does not prevent forfeiture of the money held in the frozen account under paragraph 10Z2. 30

Giving of account forfeiture notice

- 10X (1) The Secretary of State must by regulations made by statutory instrument make provision about how an account forfeiture notice is to be given. 35
- (2) The regulations may (amongst other things) provide –
- (a) for an account forfeiture notice to be given to such person or persons, and in such manner, as may be prescribed;
 - (b) for circumstances in which, and the time at which, an account forfeiture notice is to be treated as having been given. 40
- (3) The regulations must ensure that where an account forfeiture notice is given it is, if possible, given to every person to whom notice of the account freezing order was given.

- (4) A statutory instrument containing regulations under this paragraph is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Lapse of account forfeiture notice

- 10Y (1) An account forfeiture notice lapses if – 5
- (a) an objection is made within the period for objecting specified in the notice under paragraph 10W(4)(c),
 - (b) an application is made under paragraph 10Z2 for the forfeiture of money held in the frozen account, or
 - (c) an order is made under paragraph 10T setting aside the relevant account freezing order. 10
- (2) If an account forfeiture notice lapses under sub-paragraph (1)(a), the relevant account freezing order ceases to have effect at the end of the period of 48 hours starting with the making of the objection (“the 48-hour period”). 15
This is subject to sub-paragraphs (3) and (7).
- (3) If within the 48-hour period an application is made –
- (a) for a variation of the relevant account freezing order under paragraph 10T so as to extend the period specified in the order, or 20
 - (b) for forfeiture of money held in the frozen account under paragraph 10Z2,
the order continues to have effect until the relevant time (and then ceases to have effect).
- (4) In the case of an application of the kind mentioned in sub-paragraph (3)(a), the relevant time means – 25
- (a) if an extension is granted, the time determined in accordance with paragraph 10S(3), or
 - (b) if an extension is not granted, the time when the application is determined or otherwise disposed of. 30
- (5) In the case of an application of the kind mentioned in sub-paragraph (3)(b), the relevant time is the time determined in accordance with paragraph 10Z2(6).
- (6) If within the 48-hour period it is decided that no application of the kind mentioned in sub-paragraph (3)(a) or (b) is to be made, an enforcement officer must, as soon as possible, notify the bank or building society with which the frozen account is maintained of that decision. 35
- (7) If the bank or building society is notified in accordance with sub-paragraph (6) before the expiry of the 48-hour period, the relevant account freezing order ceases to have effect on the bank or building society being so notified. 40
- (8) In relation to an account forfeiture notice –
- (a) “the frozen account” is the account in which the money to which the account forfeiture notice relates is held; 45
 - (b) “the relevant account freezing order” is the account freezing order made in relation to the frozen account.

- (9) In calculating a period of 48 hours for the purposes of this paragraph no account is to be taken of –
- (a) any Saturday or Sunday,
 - (b) Christmas Day,
 - (c) Good Friday, or
 - (d) any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom in which the account freezing order was made.

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Application to set aside forfeiture

- 10Z (1) A person aggrieved by the forfeiture of money in pursuance of paragraph 10W(6)(a) may apply to a magistrates' court for an order setting aside the forfeiture of the money or any part of it. 10
- (2) The application must be made before the end of the period of 30 days starting with the day on which the period for objecting ended ("the 30-day period"). 15
- (3) But the court may give permission for an application to be made after the 30-day period has ended if it thinks that there are exceptional circumstances to explain why the applicant –
- (a) failed to object to the forfeiture within the period for objecting, and
 - (b) failed to make an application within the 30-day period.
- (4) On an application under this paragraph the court must consider whether the money to which the application relates could be forfeited under paragraph 10Z2 (ignoring the forfeiture mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)). 25
- (5) If the court is satisfied that the money to which the application relates or any part of it could not be forfeited under that paragraph it must set aside the forfeiture of that money or part.
- (6) Where the court sets aside the forfeiture of any money –
- (a) it must order the release of that money, and
 - (b) the money is to be treated as never having been forfeited.

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Application of money forfeited under account forfeiture notice

- 10Z1(1) Money forfeited in pursuance of paragraph 10W(6)(a), and any interest accrued on it whilst in the account referred to in paragraph 10W(6)(b), is to be paid into the Consolidated Fund. 35
- (2) But it is not to be paid in –
- (a) before the end of the period within which an application under paragraph 10Z may be made (ignoring the possibility of an application by virtue of paragraph 10Z(3)), or
 - (b) if an application is made within that period, before the application is determined or otherwise disposed of.

40

Forfeiture order

- 10Z2(1) This paragraph applies while an account freezing order has effect. In this paragraph the account to which the account freezing order applies is “the frozen account”.
- (2) An application for the forfeiture of money held in the frozen account (whether all or part of the credit balance of the account) may be made—
- (a) to a magistrates’ court, by an enforcement officer, or
 - (b) to the sheriff, by the Scottish Ministers.
- (3) The court or sheriff may order the forfeiture of the money or any part of it if satisfied that the money or part—
- (a) is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1, or
 - (b) is property earmarked as terrorist property.
- (4) But in the case of property earmarked as terrorist property which belongs to joint tenants, one of whom is an excepted joint owner, an order by a magistrates’ court may not apply to so much of it as the court thinks is attributable to the excepted joint owner’s share.
- (5) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (4)—
- (a) an excepted joint owner is a joint tenant who obtained the property in circumstances in which it would not (as against him or her) be earmarked, and
 - (b) references to the excepted joint owner’s share of property are to so much of the property as would have been his or hers if the joint tenancy had been severed.
- (6) Where an application is made under sub-paragraph (2), the account freezing order is to continue to have effect until the time referred to in sub-paragraph (7)(b) or (8).
But sub-paragraphs (7)(b) and (8) are subject to paragraph 10Z3.
- (7) Where money held in a frozen account is ordered to be forfeited under sub-paragraph (3)—
- (a) the bank or building society with which the frozen account is maintained must transfer that amount of money into an interest-bearing account nominated by an enforcement officer, and
 - (b) immediately after the transfer has been made the account freezing order made in relation to the frozen account ceases to have effect.
- (8) Where, other than by the making of an order under sub-paragraph (3), an application under sub-paragraph (2) is determined or otherwise disposed of, the account freezing order ceases to have effect immediately after that determination or other disposal.

Continuation of account freezing order pending appeal

- 10Z3(1) This paragraph applies where, on an application under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 10Z2 in relation to an account to which an account freezing order applies, the court or sheriff decides—

-
- (a) to make an order under sub-paragraph (3) of that paragraph in relation to part only of the money to which the application related, or
- (b) not to make an order under sub-paragraph (3) of that paragraph. 5
- (2) The person who made the application under paragraph 10Z2(2) may apply without notice to the court or sheriff that made the decision referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(a) or (b) for an order that the account freezing order is to continue to have effect.
- (3) Where the court or sheriff makes an order under sub-paragraph (2) the account freezing order is to continue to have effect until – 10
- (a) the end of the period of 48 hours starting with the making of the order under sub-paragraph (2), or
- (b) if within that period of 48 hours an appeal is brought under paragraph 10Z4 against the decision referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(a) or (b), the time when the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of. 15
- (4) Sub-paragraph (9) of paragraph 10Y applies for the purposes of sub-paragraph (3) as it applies for the purposes of that paragraph.
- Appeal against decision under paragraph 10Z2* 20
- 10Z4(1) Any party to proceedings for an order for the forfeiture of money under paragraph 10Z2 who is aggrieved by an order under that paragraph or by the decision of the court not to make such an order may appeal –
- (a) from an order or decision of a magistrates’ court in England and Wales, to the Crown Court; 25
- (b) from an order or decision of the sheriff, to the Sheriff Appeal Court;
- (c) from an order or decision of a magistrates’ court in Northern Ireland, to a county court. 30
- (2) An appeal under sub-paragraph (1) must be made before the end of the period of 30 days starting with the day on which the court makes the order or decision.
- (3) Sub-paragraph (2) is subject to paragraph 10Z5.
- (4) The court hearing the appeal may make any order it thinks appropriate. 35
- (5) If the court upholds an appeal against an order forfeiting the money, it may order the release of the whole or any part of the money.
- Extended time for appealing in certain cases where deproscription order made* 40
- 10Z5(1) This paragraph applies where –
- (a) a successful application for an order under paragraph 10Z2 relies (wholly or partly) on the fact that an organisation is proscribed,

- (b) an application under section 4 of the Terrorism Act 2000 for a deproscription order in respect of the organisation is refused by the Secretary of State,
 - (c) the money forfeited by the order under paragraph 10Z2 was made subject to an account freezing order on or after the date of the refusal of that application, 5
 - (d) an appeal against that refusal is allowed under section 5 of the Terrorism Act 2000,
 - (e) a deproscription order is made accordingly, and
 - (f) if the order is made in reliance on section 123(5) of the Terrorism Act 2000, a resolution is passed by each House of Parliament under section 123(5)(b) of that Act. 10
- (2) Where this paragraph applies, an appeal under paragraph 10Z4 against the making of an order under paragraph 10Z2 may be brought at any time before the end of the period of 30 days beginning with the date on which the deproscription order comes into force. 15
- (3) In this paragraph a “deproscription order” means an order under section 3(3)(b) or (8) of the Terrorism Act 2000.

Application of money forfeited under account forfeiture order 20

- 10Z6(1) Money forfeited by an order under paragraph 10Z2, and any interest accrued on it whilst in the account referred to in subparagraph (7)(a) of that paragraph—
- (a) if forfeited by a magistrates’ court, is to be paid into the Consolidated Fund, and 25
 - (b) if forfeited by the sheriff, is to be paid into the Scottish Consolidated Fund.
- (2) But it is not to be paid in—
- (a) before the end of the period within which an appeal under paragraph 10Z4 may be made, or 30
 - (b) if a person appeals under that paragraph, before the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of.

Compensation

- 10Z7(1) This paragraph applies if—
- (a) an account freezing order is made, and 35
 - (b) none of the money held in the account to which the order applies is forfeited in pursuance of an account forfeiture notice or by an order under paragraph 10Z2.
- (2) Where this paragraph applies a person by or for whom the account to which the account freezing order applies is operated may make an application to the relevant court for compensation. 40
- (3) *If the relevant court is satisfied that the applicant has suffered loss as a result of the making of the account freezing order and that the circumstances are exceptional, the relevant court may order compensation to be paid to the applicant.* 45

- (4) *The amount of compensation to be paid is the amount the relevant court thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.*
- (5) *If the account freezing order was applied for by a constable, the compensation is to be paid as follows –* 5
- (a) *in the case of a constable of a police force in England and Wales, it is to be paid out of the police fund from which the expenses of the police force are met;*
- (b) *in the case of a constable of the Police Service of Scotland, it is to be paid by the Scottish Police Authority;* 10
- (c) *in the case of a police officer within the meaning of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000, it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.*
- (6) *If the account freezing order was applied for by a designated financial investigator, the compensation is to be paid as follows –* 15
- (a) *in the case of an investigator who was –*
- (i) *a member of the civilian staff of a police force (including the metropolitan police force), within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, or* 20
- (ii) *a member of staff of the City of London police force, it is to be paid out of the police fund from which the expenses of the police force are met;*
- (b) *in the case of an investigator who was a member of staff of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.”* 25
- 3 (1) Paragraph 19 (general interpretation) is amended as follows.
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1), at the appropriate places insert – 30
- ““account forfeiture notice” (in Part 4B) has the meaning given by paragraph 10W(3),”;
- ““account freezing order” (in Part 4B) has the meaning given by paragraph 10Q(4)(a),”;
- ““bank” (in Part 4B) has the meaning given by paragraph 10R,”;
- ““building society” (in Part 4B) has the meaning given by paragraph 10Q(7),”;
- ““enforcement officer” (in Part 4B) has the meaning given by paragraph 10Q(7),”;
- ““relevant court” (in Part 4B) has the meaning given by paragraph 10Q(7),”;
- ““senior officer” (in Part 4B) has the meaning given by paragraph 10Q(7),”.
- (3) After sub-paragraph (6) insert – 45
- “(7) References (in Part 4B) to an account being operated by or for a person are to be read in accordance with paragraph 10Q(4)(b).”

SCHEDULE 5

Section 45

MINOR AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982 (c. 27)

- 1 In section 18 of the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982 (enforcement of UK judgments in other parts of UK), in subsection (2)(g) – 5
- (a) after “investigation” insert “, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”;
 - (b) for “meaning” substitute “meanings”.

Criminal Justice Act 1987 (c. 38)

- 2 In section 1 of the Criminal Justice Act 1987 (establishment of the Serious Fraud Office), in subsection (6A) – 10
- (a) for “Part 5” substitute “Part 2, 4, 5, 7”;
 - (b) for the words in brackets substitute “confiscation proceedings in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, civil recovery proceedings, money laundering and investigations”. 15

Data Protection Act 1998 (c. 29)

- 3 The Data Protection Act 1998 is amended as follows.
- 4 In Schedule 2 (conditions relevant for purposes of the first principle: processing of any personal data), after paragraph 6 insert –
- “7 The processing is necessary for the purposes of making a disclosure in good faith under a power conferred by – 20
- (a) section 21CA of the Terrorism Act 2000 (disclosures between certain entities within regulated sector in relation to suspicion of commission of terrorist financing offence or for purposes of identifying terrorist property), or 25
 - (b) section 339ZB of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (disclosures between certain entities within regulated sector in relation to money laundering suspicion).”
- 5 In Schedule 3 (conditions relevant for purposes of the first principle: processing of sensitive personal data), after paragraph 7A insert – 30
- “7B The processing is necessary for the purposes of making a disclosure in good faith under a power conferred by –
- (a) section 21CA of the Terrorism Act 2000 (disclosures between certain entities within regulated sector in relation to suspicion of commission of terrorist financing offence or for purposes of identifying terrorist property), or 35
 - (b) section 339ZB of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (disclosures within regulated sector in relation to money laundering suspicion).”

Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11)

40

- 6 The Terrorism Act 2000 is amended as follows.

- 7 In section 21G (tipping off: other permitted disclosures) –
- (a) omit “or” at the end of paragraph (a);
 - (b) after that paragraph insert –
 - “(aa) made in good faith by virtue of section 21CA (disclosures within the regulated sector); or”.
- 8 In section 115 (officers’ powers) –
- (a) for “sections 25 to 31” substitute “Schedule 1 to the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (forfeiture of terrorist property)”;
 - (b) after “Schedule 7” insert “to this Act (port and border controls)”.
- 9 In section 121 (interpretation), insert at the appropriate place –
- ““designated financial investigator” is to be read in accordance with section 63F;”.
- 10 In Schedule 14 (exercise of officers’ powers) –
- (a) for “terrorist cash”, in each place, substitute “terrorist property”;
 - (b) in paragraph 1(a), after “provisions” insert “(including when referred to in those provisions as an “enforcement officer” or a “senior officer”)”.

Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (c. 24)

- 11 The Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 is amended as follows.
- 12 (1) Section 1 (forfeiture of terrorist cash) is amended as follows.
- (2) In the heading, for “cash” substitute “property”.
 - (3) In subsection (1), in the words before paragraph (a), for “cash” substitute “property”.
 - (4) In subsection (2) –
 - (a) for “any cash” substitute “property”;
 - (b) for “the cash” substitute “the property”.
- 13 (1) Schedule 1 (forfeiture of terrorist cash) is amended as follows.
- (2) In the heading of the Schedule, for “cash” substitute “property”.
 - (3) In the heading of Part 1, after “Introductory” insert “: forfeiture of terrorist cash”.
 - (4) In paragraph 1(1), after “Schedule” insert “(other than Parts 4A and 4B)”.
 - (5) In the heading of Part 2, after “Detention” insert “of terrorist cash”.
 - (6) In the heading of Part 3, after “Forfeiture” insert “of terrorist cash”.
 - (7) In the heading of Part 4, after “Miscellaneous” insert “: terrorist cash”.

Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29)

- 14 The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- 15 (1) Section 2A (contribution to the reduction of crime) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (2) –
 - (a) omit “or” before paragraph (e);

- (a) in paragraph (a), after “section 297A” insert “or an account forfeiture notice under section 303Z9”;
- (b) after paragraph (b) insert –
- “(c) it is treated as though it has been forfeited by virtue of section 303Q(6).”
- 21 In section 157 (recoverable amount for purposes of confiscation order in Northern Ireland), in subsection (4) –
- (a) in paragraph (b), after “section 297A” insert “or an account forfeiture notice under section 303Z9”;
- (b) omit “and” at the end of paragraph (b);
- (c) in paragraph (c), after “298(2)” insert “, 303O(3) or 303Z14(4)”;
- (d) after paragraph (c) insert “, and
- any property which is treated as though it has been forfeited by virtue of section 303Q(6).”
- 22 (1) Section 230 (meaning of free property for purposes of Part 4) is amended as follows. 15
- (2) In subsection (2)(f), for “or 298(2)” substitute “, 298(2), 303L(1), 303O(3), 303Z3 or 303Z14(4)”.
- (3) In subsection (3) –
- (a) in paragraph (a), after “section 297A” insert “or an account forfeiture notice under section 303Z9”;
- (b) after paragraph (b) insert –
- “(c) it is treated as though it has been forfeited by virtue of section 303Q(6).”
- 23 In section 240 (general purpose of Part 5), in subsection (1)(b) – 25
- (a) for “cash” substitute “property”;
- (b) at the end insert “and, in certain circumstances, to be forfeited by the giving of a notice”.
- 24 In section 241 (“unlawful conduct”), in subsection (3)(b), for “cash” substitute “property”. 30
- 25 (1) Section 278 (limit on recovery) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (6A) –
- (a) in paragraph (a), after “section 297A” insert “or an account forfeiture notice under section 303J”;
- (b) in the words after paragraph (b), for “forfeiture notice” substitute “notice”. 35
- (3) In subsection (7) –
- (a) in paragraph (a), after “section 298” insert “, 303O or 303Z14”;
- (b) in the words after paragraph (b), for “section 298” substitute “that section”. 40
- (4) after subsection (7) insert –
- “(7A) If –
- (a) an order is made under section 303Q instead of an order being made under section 303O for the forfeiture of recoverable property, and 45

- (b) the enforcement authority subsequently seeks a recovery order in respect of related property,
the order under section 303Q is to be treated for the purposes of this section as if it were a recovery order obtained by the enforcement authority in respect of the property that was the forfeitable property in relation to the order under section 303Q.” 5
- 26 In section 290 (prior approval), after subsection (6) insert –
“(6A) But the duty in subsection (6) does not apply if, during the course of exercising the powers conferred by section 289, the relevant officer seizes property by virtue of section 303J and the property so seized is detained for more than 48 hours (calculated in accordance with section 303K(5)).” 10
- 27 (1) Section 311 (insolvency) is amended as follows.
(2) After subsection (2) insert –
“(2A) An application for an order for the further detention of any property to which subsection (3) applies may not be made under section 303L unless the appropriate court gives leave. 15
(2B) An application for the making of an account freezing order under section 303Z3 in respect of an account in which is held money to which subsection (3) applies, or an application under section 303Z4 for the extension of the period specified in such an order, may not be made unless the appropriate court gives leave.” 20
(3) In subsection (4), after “recovery order” insert “, or to apply for an account freezing order under section 303Z3,”.
- 28 In section 312 (performance of functions of Scottish Ministers by constables in Scotland: excluded functions), in subsection (2), after paragraph (j) insert –
“(k) section 303B(3) (listed asset);
(l) section 303H(1) (code of practice);
(m) section 303O(1)(b) (forfeiture); 30
(n) section 303Y(3) (minimum value);
(o) section 303Z8(3) (minimum amount);
(p) section 303Z14(2)(b) (forfeiture).”
- 29 (1) Section 316 (general interpretation of Part 5) is amended as follows.
(2) In subsection (1) – 35
(a) in the definition of “associated property”, after “property” insert “(in Chapter 2)”;
(b) in the definition of “court”, for “Chapter 3” substitute “Chapters 3, 3A and 3B”;
(c) at the appropriate places insert – 40
 ““account forfeiture notice” (in Chapter 3B) has the meaning given by section 303Z9(3),”;
 ““account freezing order” (in Chapter 3B) has the meaning given by section 303Z1(3)(a),”;
 ““bank” (in Chapter 3B) has the meaning given by section 303Z7,”; 45

- ““building society” (in Chapter 3B) has the meaning given by section 303Z1(6),”;
- ““enforcement officer” (in Chapter 3B) has the meaning given by section 303Z1(6),”;
- ““listed asset” (in Chapter 3A) has the meaning given by section 303B,”; 5
- ““the minimum amount” (in Chapter 3B) has the meaning given by section 303Z8,”;
- ““the minimum value” (in Chapter 3A) has the meaning given by section 303Y,”; 10
- ““relevant court” (in Chapter 3B) has the meaning given by section 303Z1(6),”;
- ““relevant officer” (in Chapter 3A) has the meaning given by section 303C(9),”;
- ““senior officer” (in Chapter 3B) has the meaning given by section 303Z2(7),”.
- (3) After subsection (9) insert –
- “(10) References (in Chapter 3B) to an account being operated by or for a person are to be read in accordance with section 303Z1(3)(b).”
- 30 In section 333D (tipping off: other permitted disclosures), in subsection (1) – 20
- (a) omit “or” at the end of paragraph (a);
- (b) after that paragraph insert –
- “(aa) for the purposes of proceedings under section 335A (power of court to extend moratorium period);
- (ab) made in good faith by virtue of section 339ZB (disclosures within the regulated sector); or”.
- 25
- 31 In section 340 (Part 7: interpretation), after subsection (14) insert –
- “(15) “Further information notice” means a notice given under section 339ZH or (as the case may be) section 339ZI.
- (16) “Further information order” means an order made under section 339J.”
- 30
- 32 (1) Section 341 (investigations for purposes of Part 8) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (3) –
- (a) omit “or” at the end of paragraph (c);
- (b) in paragraph (d), after “295” insert “, 303K or 303L”;
- (c) at the end of paragraph (d) insert “, or
- (e) property held in an account in relation to which an account freezing order made under section 303Z3 has effect.”
- 35
- (3) After subsection (3A) insert – 40
- “(3B) For the purposes of this Part a detained property investigation is an investigation for the purposes of Chapter 3A of Part 5 into –
- (a) the derivation of property detained under that Chapter, or a part of such property, or

- (b) whether property detained under that Chapter, or a part of such property, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct.
- (3C) For the purposes of this Part a frozen funds investigation is an investigation for the purposes of Chapter 3B of Part 5 into – 5
- (a) the derivation of money held in an account in relation to which an account freezing order made under section 303Z3 has effect (a “frozen account”) or of a part of such money, or
- (b) whether money held in a frozen account, or a part of such money, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct.” 10
- 33 In section 342 (offences of prejudicing investigation), in subsection (1), after “a detained cash investigation” insert “, a detained property investigation, a frozen funds investigation”.
- 34 In section 343 (judges), in subsection (2), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”. 15
- 35 In section 344 (courts), in paragraph (a), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”. 20
- 36 In section 345 (production orders), in subsection (2)(b), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
- 37 In section 346 (requirements for making of production order), in subsection (2), after paragraph (bb) insert – 25
- “(bc) in the case of a detained property investigation into the derivation of property, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is recoverable property;
- (bd) in the case of a detained property investigation into the intended use of property, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct; 30
- (be) in the case of a frozen funds investigation into the derivation of money held in an account in relation to which an account freezing order made under section 303Z3 has effect (a “frozen account”), the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is recoverable property; 35
- (bf) in the case of a frozen funds investigation into the intended use of money held in a frozen account, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct;” 40
- 38 In section 350 (government departments), in subsection (5)(a), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
- 39 In section 351 (production orders: supplementary), for subsection (5) 45

- substitute –
- “(5) An application to discharge or vary a production order or an order to grant entry need not be made by the same appropriate officer that applied for the order (but must be made by an appropriate officer of the same description). 5
- (5A) If the application for the order was, by virtue of an order under section 453, made by an accredited financial investigator of a particular description, the reference in subsection (5) to an appropriate officer of the same description is to another accredited financial investigator of that description.” 10
- 40 (1) Section 352 (search and seizure warrants) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (2)(b), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
- (3) In subsection (5) – 15
- (a) at the beginning of paragraph (b) insert “a Financial Conduct Authority officer,”;
- (b) in that paragraph, after “National Crime Agency officer” insert “, an officer of Revenue and Customs”;
- (c) in paragraph (c), after “constable,” insert “an SFO officer,”; 20
- (d) after paragraph (c) insert –
- “(ca) a constable, an SFO officer, an accredited financial investigator or an officer of Revenue and Customs, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a detained property investigation; 25
- (cb) a constable, an SFO officer, an accredited financial investigator or an officer of Revenue and Customs, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a frozen funds investigation;”.
- (4) In subsection (7), for “paragraph (c)” substitute “paragraphs (c), (ca) and (cb)”. 30
- 41 (1) Section 353 (requirements where production order not available) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (2), after paragraph (bb) insert – 35
- “(bc) in the case of a detained property investigation into the derivation of property, the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is recoverable property;
- (bd) in the case of a detained property investigation into the intended use of property, the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct; 40
- (be) in the case of a frozen funds investigation into the derivation of money held in an account in relation to which an account freezing order made under section 303Z3 has effect (a “frozen account”), the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is recoverable property; 45

- (bf) in the case of a frozen funds investigation into the intended use of money held in a frozen account, the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct;”
- (3) In subsection (5)(a), after “(7B)” insert “, (7C), (7D), (7E), (7F)”. 5
- (4) After subsection (7B) insert –
- “(7C) In the case of a detained property investigation into the derivation of property, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it –
- (a) relates to the property specified in the application, the question whether the property, or a part of it, is recoverable property or any other question as to its derivation, and 10
- (b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought. 15
- (7D) In the case of a detained property investigation into the intended use of property, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it –
- (a) relates to the property specified in the application or the question whether the property, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct, and 20
- (b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.
- (7E) In the case of a frozen funds investigation into the derivation of money held in a frozen account, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it – 25
- (a) relates to the property specified in the application, the question whether the property, or a part of it, is recoverable property or any other question as to its derivation, and 30
- (b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.
- (7F) In the case of a frozen funds investigation into the intended use of money held in a frozen account, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it – 35
- (a) relates to the property specified in the application or the question whether the property, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct, and
- (b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.” 40
- (5) In subsection (10) –
- (a) at the beginning of paragraph (b) insert “a Financial Conduct Authority officer;” 45
- (b) in that paragraph, after “National Crime Agency officer” insert “, an officer of Revenue and Customs;”
- (c) in paragraph (c), after “constable,” insert “an SFO officer;”

- (d) after paragraph (c) insert –
- “(ca) a constable, an SFO officer, an accredited financial investigator or an officer of Revenue and Customs, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a detained property investigation; 5
 - (cb) a constable, an SFO officer, an accredited financial investigator or an officer of Revenue and Customs, if the warrant is sought for the purposes of a frozen funds investigation;”.
- (6) In subsection (11), for “paragraph (c)” substitute “paragraphs (c), (ca) and (cb)”.
- 42 (1) Section 355 (further provisions: confiscation and money laundering) is amended as follows.
- (2) In the heading, for “and money laundering” substitute “, money laundering, detained cash, detained property and frozen funds investigations”. 15
 - (3) In subsection (1)(a), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
- 43 In section 356 (further provisions: civil recovery), in the heading, at the end insert “and exploitation proceeds investigations”. 20
- 44 (1) Section 357 (disclosure orders) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (2), after “detained cash investigation” insert “, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
 - (3) In subsection (7), in paragraph (b) –
 - (a) after “investigation,” insert “a Financial Conduct Authority officer;” 25
 - (b) after “National Crime Agency officer” insert “, an officer of Revenue and Customs”.
- 45 In section 363 (customer information orders), in subsection (1A), at the end insert “, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
- 46 (1) Section 369 (customer information orders: supplementary) is amended as follows. 30
- (2) For subsection (5) substitute –
 - “(5) An application to discharge or vary a customer information order need not be made by the same appropriate officer that applied for the order (but must be made by an appropriate officer of the same description). 35
 - (5A) If the application for the order was, by virtue of an order under section 453, made by an accredited financial investigator of a particular description, the reference in subsection (5) to an appropriate officer of the same description is to another accredited financial investigator of that description.” 40
 - (3) In subsection (7) –
 - (a) after “National Crime Agency officer,” insert “a Financial Conduct Authority officer;”
 - (b) after “constable” insert “, an SFO officer”. 45

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- 47 In section 370 (account monitoring orders), in subsection (1A), at the end insert “, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
- 48 In section 375 (account monitoring orders: supplementary), for subsection (4) substitute –
- “(4) An application to discharge or vary an account monitoring order need not be made by the same appropriate officer that applied for the order (but must be made by an appropriate officer of the same description). 5
- (4A) If the application for the order was, by virtue of an order under section 453, made by an accredited financial investigator of a particular description, the reference in subsection (4) to an appropriate officer of the same description is to another accredited financial investigator of that description.” 10
- 49 (1) Section 375A (evidence overseas) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1), after “detained cash investigation” insert “, a detained property investigation, a frozen funds investigation”. 15
- (3) In subsection (5), after paragraph (b) insert –
- “(ba) in relation to an application or request made for the purposes of a detained property investigation, evidence as to a matter described in section 341(3B)(a) or (b); 20
- (bb) in relation to an application or request made for the purposes of a frozen funds investigation, evidence as to a matter described in section 341(3C)(a) or (b);”.
- 50 In section 375B (evidence overseas: restrictions on use), in subsection (3), after paragraph (b) insert – 25
- “(ba) if the request was made for the purposes of a detained property investigation, proceedings under Chapter 3A of Part 5 of this Act arising out of the investigation;
- (bb) if the request was made for the purposes of a frozen funds investigation, proceedings under Chapter 3B of Part 5 of this Act arising out of the investigation;”.
- 51 (1) Section 377 (code of practice of Secretary of State) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1) after paragraph (f) insert –
- “(g) Financial Conduct Authority officers.”
- (3) After subsection (2) insert – 35
- “(2A) The Secretary of State must also consult the Treasury about the draft in its application to functions that Financial Conduct Authority officers have under this Chapter.”
- (4) In subsection (3) for “subsection (2)” insert “subsections (2) and (2A)”.
- 52 In section 378 (officers), after subsection (3B) insert – 40
- “(3C) In relation to a detained property investigation these are appropriate officers –
- (a) a constable;
- (b) an SFO officer;

-
- (c) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453;
- (d) an officer of Revenue and Customs.
- (3D) In relation to a detained property investigation these are senior appropriate officers – 5
- (a) a police officer who is not below the rank of inspector;
- (b) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office;
- (c) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453; 10
- (d) an officer of Revenue and Customs who is not below such grade as is designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs as equivalent to the police rank of inspector. 15
- (3E) In relation to a frozen funds investigation these are appropriate officers –
- (a) a constable;
- (b) an SFO officer;
- (c) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453; 20
- (d) an officer of Revenue and Customs.
- (3F) In relation to a frozen funds investigation these are senior appropriate officers – 25
- (a) a police officer who is not below the rank of inspector;
- (b) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office;
- (c) an accredited financial investigator who falls within a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this paragraph by the Secretary of State under section 453; 30
- (d) an officer of Revenue and Customs who is not below such grade as is designated by the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs as equivalent to the police rank of inspector.”
- 53 In section 380 (production orders), in subsections (2) and (3)(b), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”. 35
- 54 In section 381 (requirements for making of production order), in subsection (2), after paragraph (bb) insert –
- “(bc) in the case of a detained property investigation into the derivation of property, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is recoverable property; 40
- (bd) in the case of a detained property investigation into the intended use of property, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct; 45

- (be) in the case of a frozen funds investigation into the derivation of money held in an account in relation to which an account freezing order made under section 303Z3 has effect (a “frozen account”), the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is recoverable property; 5
- (bf) in the case of a frozen funds investigation into the intended use of money held in a frozen account, the property the application for the order specifies as being subject to the investigation, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct;” 10
- 55 In section 385 (Government departments), in subsection (4)(b), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
- 56 In section 386 (production orders: supplementary), in subsection (3)(b), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”. 15
- 57 In section 387 (search warrants), in subsections (2) and (3)(b), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”. 20
- 58 (1) Section 388 (requirements where production order not available) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (2), after paragraph (bb) insert –
- “(bc) in the case of a detained property investigation into the derivation of property, the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is recoverable property; 25
- (bd) in the case of a detained property investigation into the intended use of property, the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct; 30
- (be) in the case of a frozen funds investigation into the derivation of money held in an account in relation to which an account freezing order made under section 303Z3 has effect (a “frozen account”), the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is recoverable property; 35
- (bf) in the case of a frozen funds investigation into the intended use of money held in a frozen account, the property specified in the application for the warrant, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct;” 40
- (3) In subsection (5)(a), after “(7B)” insert “, (7C), (7D), (7E), (7F)”.
- (4) After subsection (7B) insert –
- “(7C) In the case of a detained property investigation into the derivation of property, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it – 45
- (a) relates to the property specified in the application, the question whether the property, or a part of it, is recoverable property or any other question as to its derivation, and

- (b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.
- (7D) In the case of a detained property investigation into the intended use of property, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it – 5
- (a) relates to the property specified in the application or the question whether the property, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct, and
- (b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought. 10
- (7E) In the case of a frozen funds investigation into the derivation of money held in a frozen account, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it – 15
- (a) relates to the property specified in the application, the question whether the property, or a part of it, is recoverable property or any other question as to its derivation, and
- (b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought. 20
- (7F) In the case of a frozen funds investigation into the intended use of money held in a frozen account, material falls within this subsection if it cannot be identified at the time of the application but it –
- (a) relates to the property specified in the application or the question whether the property, or a part of it, is intended by any person to be used in unlawful conduct, and 25
- (b) is likely to be of substantial value (whether or not by itself) to the investigation for the purposes of which the warrant is sought.” 30
- 59 (1) Section 390 (further provisions: confiscation, civil recovery, detained cash and money laundering) is amended as follows.
- (2) In the heading, after “detained cash” insert “, detained property, frozen funds”.
- (3) In subsection (1), after “detained cash investigations” insert “, detained property investigations, frozen funds investigations”. 35
- (4) In subsections (5), (6) and (7), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
- 60 (1) In section 391 (disclosure orders), in subsection (2), after “detained cash investigation” insert “, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”. 40
- 61 In section 397 (customer information orders), in subsection (1A), at the end insert “, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
- 62 In section 404 (account monitoring orders), in subsection (1A), at the end insert “, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”. 45
- 63 (1) Section 408A (evidence overseas) is amended as follows.

- (2) In subsection (1), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
- (3) In subsection (5), after paragraph (b) insert –
- “(c) in relation to an application or request made for the purposes of a detained property investigation, evidence as to a matter described in section 341(3B)(a) or (b); 5
 - (d) in relation to an application or request made for the purposes of a frozen funds investigation, evidence as to a matter described in section 341(3C)(a) or (b);” 10
- 64 In section 408B (evidence overseas: restrictions on use), in subsection (3), after paragraph (b) insert –
- “(c) if the request was made for the purposes of a detained property investigation, proceedings under Chapter 3A of Part 5 of this Act arising out of the investigation; 15
 - (d) if the request was made for the purposes of a frozen funds investigation, proceedings under Chapter 3B of Part 5 of this Act arising out of the investigation;”.
- 65 In section 412 (interpretation), in paragraph (b) of the definitions of “appropriate person” and “proper person”, for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation” 20
- 66 In the title of Chapter 4 of Part 8, before “Interpretation” insert “Supplementary and”.
- 67 Before section 413 (in Chapter 4 of Part 8), insert – 25
- “412A Power to vary monetary amounts**
- (1) In order to take account of changes in the value of money, the Secretary of State may by regulations substitute another sum for the sum for the time being specified in –
 - (a) section 362B(2)(b) (minimum value of property for purposes of making unexplained wealth order in England and Wales or Northern Ireland), and 30
 - (b) section 396B(2)(b) (minimum value of property for purposes of making unexplained wealth order in Scotland).
 - (2) The Secretary of State must consult the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland and the Scottish Ministers before making regulations under subsection (1).” 35
- 68 (1) Section 416 (Part 8: other interpretative provisions) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1), after the entry for “detained cash investigation” insert –
 - “detained property investigation: section 341(3B) 40
 - frozen funds investigation: section 341(3C)”.
 - (3) In subsection (2), at the appropriate places in the list insert –
 - “enforcement authority: section 362A(7)”;
 - “interim freezing order: section 362I(3)”;
 - “unexplained wealth order: section 362A(3)”. 45

- (4) In subsection (3), at the appropriate places in the list insert –
“interim freezing order: section 396I(3);
“unexplained wealth order: section 396A(3)”.
- (5) After subsection (3A) insert –
- “(3B) In relation to an order in England and Wales or Northern Ireland that is an interim freezing order or an unexplained wealth order, references to the enforcement authority are to the enforcement authority that is seeking, or (as the case may be) has obtained, the order.” 5
- (6) In subsection (7), after “Recovery order,” insert “property freezing order.” 10
- 69 In section 450 (pseudonyms: Scotland), in subsection (1)(a), for “or a detained cash investigation” substitute “, a detained cash investigation, a detained property investigation or a frozen funds investigation”.
- 70 In section 453A (certain offences in relation to financial investigators), in subsection (5), at the end of paragraph (d) (before the “or”) insert – 15
“(da) section 303C (powers to search for a listed asset);
(db) section 303J (powers to seize property);
(dc) section 303K (powers to detain seized property);”.
- 71 (1) Section 459 (orders and regulations) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (3A), at the end insert “or regulations under section 131ZA(7)”. 20
- (3) In subsection (4), after paragraph (a) insert –
“(aza) regulations under section 303B(2), 303G(4), 303W(9), 303Y(2), 303Z8(2) or 303Z18(9);”.
- (4) In subsection (5), in paragraph (a) – 25
(a) after “other than” insert “regulations under section 131ZA(7) or”;
(b) after “293(4),” insert “303H(4),”.
- (5) In subsection (6)(b), after “293(4),” insert “303H(4),”.
- (6) After subsection (6) insert –
- “(6ZA) No regulations may be made by the Scottish Ministers under section 131ZA(7) unless a draft of the regulations has been laid before and approved by a resolution of the Scottish Parliament. 30
- (6ZB) No regulations may be made by the Secretary of State under section 303B(2), 303G(4), 303W(9), 303Y(2), 303Z8(2) or 303Z18(9) unless a draft of the regulations has been laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House.” 35
- (7) In subsection (6A), after “302(7B)” insert “or of regulations under section 303W(9) or 303Z18(9)”.
- (8) In subsection (7A) –
(a) after “302(7B),” insert “303I(4),”;
(b) at the end insert “or regulations under section 303W(9) or 303Z18(9)”. 40
- (9) In subsection (7B), after “302(7B),” insert “303I(4),”.

- (10) After subsection (7B) insert –
- “(7BA) No regulations may be made by the Department of Justice under section 303W(9) or 303Z18(9) unless a draft of the regulations has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, the Northern Ireland Assembly.” 5
- (11) In subsection (7D), after “(7B)” insert “, (7BA)”.
- 72 In section 460 (finance), in subsection (3) –
- (a) omit “and” at the end of paragraph (a);
 - (b) after paragraph (b) insert “, and
 - (c) any sums received by the Financial Conduct Authority in consequence of this Act are to be paid into the Consolidated Fund.” 10

Criminal Finances Bill

A

B I L L

To amend the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002; make provision in connection with terrorist property; create corporate offences for cases where a person associated with a body corporate or partnership facilitates the commission by another person of a tax evasion offence; and for connected purposes.

*Presented by Secretary Amber Rudd
supported by
the Prime Minister,
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer,
the Attorney General, Secretary David Mundell,
Secretary James Brokenshire and Mr Ben Wallace.*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons,
to be Printed, XXth Month 200X.*

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